Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1900. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Have you a Baby?

Then the proper thing to do is to provide yourself with a good substantial and reasonable priced

BABY CAB.

We are showing a most complete line and at prices that will astonish all.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR SPRING LINE.

A. C. Titus Company.

THIS SPACE

Is Leased by

J. A. & H. H. BARKER.

NAMES WITHHELD.

Grand Jury Returns Brooklyn Rapid Transit Indictments.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The special grand jury convoked to inquire into Brooklyn rapid transit matters reported to Justice Fursman in the criminal term of the supreme court today. The presentment was made, including a batch of indictments, which were filed. Harry J. Alexander, one of the men indicted by the special grand jury, has been put under arrest. Justice Fursman will not permit the other names to be made public until all arrests have been made, stating that the men will be arraigned in court some time during the day.

Harry J. Alexander is a newspaper advertising agent at 11 Broadway. Three indictments were found against him, one for circulating false rumors, which is a felony, and two for conspiracy. He pleaded not guilty today and was committed to the tombs, in default of $7,000 bail, for trial.

Eugene L. Packer, 42 years of age, a Wall Street Railway, was also arrested today, having been indicted for conspiracy in connection with the case.

Charles Thomas Davis, editor of the Wall Street Review, was also arrested today in connection with the indictments.

In the course of its presentment the grand jury says:

"It appears that in the summer of 1899 the stocks of a number of corporations whose securities were dealt in on the exchanges were selected as the object of attack of a novel and dangerous character. Paid advertisements were inserted from week to week in leading newspapers in this city and Boston, attacking the value of the stock of these companies, asserting with the utmost positiveness in the case of one of them, whose stock was then quoted above par, that it would fall to 60, to 50, to 20; that the advertisers spoke from accurate inside information, advising the sale of said stock and promising definite information if inquirers would write to an advertised address.

"Letters were sent broadcast over the country, in response to inquiries made in answer to such advertisements, reiterating the statements as to the value of the stock and stating that it would fall much lower, that followers of the advice given by the advertiser had made thousands of dollars, and urging the quick and confident sale of such stock short. Anonymous circulars were distributed broadcast through the financial district and by mail over the country, asserting that an expert analysis of the company's books disclosed the fact that it was in financial difficulties, that a decision would be handed down in a few days by the supreme court which would declare that the franchise tax law imposed a tax of two and one half per cent on the gross earnings of corporations, which meant an additional expense of $1,500,000 to said company, all of these statements of fact being false.

"Telegrams by the hundreds were sent broadcast through the United States advising the sale of the stock for a 30-point drop, at the opening the next morning, and coincident with that telegraphic advice an absolutely false rumor of Standard was suddenly and widely disseminated that the company was about to go into the hands of a receiver, that the papers applying for such receivership had been seen, one rumor going so far as to give the name of the person who had been agreed upon for receiver.

"Enormous short sales of stock did follow immediately on the publication of these attacks and the dissemination of these rumors.

"We have no legal evidence of guilty participation by individuals other than as shown by the indictments we have found, but we believe it our duty to call to the attention of the court and the community this new and peculiar danger to the financial world, and to emphasize the fact that the circulation of false statements and rumors, to affect the value of stocks and securities, is equally criminal whether the object be to enhance or depress prices.

"We believe that the district attorney should make strenuous efforts to convict and punish the guilty parties."

NO HOPE OF RELIEF.

Seventy Miners Imprisoned; Forty Dead Already.

MONTGOMERY, W. Va., March 6.—By an explosion of gas in the Red Ash mines this morning 70 men were imprisoned. Twelve men have been recovered, five of whom were dead. The others are in the mine, with no hope of relief.

At 1 o'clock 40 dead had been taken out and the rescuing party was still hard at work.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 6.—A special to the Despatch from Longacre, W. Va., says:

More than 50 men were killed by an explosion in the Red Ash coal mine on the New river today. The explosion occurred this morning soon after the men went into the mines. From 80 to 100 went in, and only about 30 have been accounted for. Fifty coffins have been ordered from Charlestown. No further particulars can be obtained.

JUST LIKE YESTERDAY'S.

Three Alarms for Fire in Another Boston & Maine Hay Shed.

BOSTON, March 6.—Freight house No. 1 of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company on Rutherford avenue, Charlestown, leased by Hosmer, Robinson & Co., hay, straw and grain merchants, caught fire this afternoon. Three alarms have been rung in.

The fire started in partition No. 2 of shed No. 1 and destroyed 100 carloads of hay, valued at $18,000; insured for $14,000. The firemen, by prompt work, saved 1,800 bushels of oats. The total loss will reach $25,000; partially insured.

BURNING FIERCELY.

Chicago Plant of the Linseed Oil Company on Fire.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The plant of the National Linseed Oil Company at Polk and Ellsworth streets caught fire at noon today and at 1 o'clock was burning fiercely. The loss will be heavy.

The loss is put at $50,000. Seventy-five men were at work when the blaze was discovered, but all escaped without serious injury.

STEWART MANSION SOLD.

Secured by a Boston Firm for Offices and Warerooms.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The Stewart mansion on the northwest corner of Fifth avenue, opposite the Waldorf-Astoria, is reported as sold for $1,350,000 to a Boston mercantile firm. Ex-Judge Horace Russell, for the A. T. Stewart estate, has been considering several offers, but the Boston bidders alone came near the figure at which the property is held. The prospective buyers will alter the granite mansion for offices and warerooms.

MARCH 1, 1900. ESTABLISHED 1882.

PICTURES.

We call your attention to a new lot of pictures just received for parlors, dining-rooms, bedrooms, dens, etc. For color and beauty and price they cannot be equalled. Our 75c., 85c., $1.25, $1.50 and upwards cannot be purchased elsewhere for double the prices.

One large Bed Lounge, handsomely upholstered in red plush, for **$20,** actually worth $36.

KAZANJIAN & CO.

Oriental Rugs. Furniture. China.

Second Edition.

STORMBERG OCCUPIED.

General Gatacre Takes Possession of the Town.

Buller Reports Natal Practically Clear of Boers.

LONDON, March 6.—The war office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts:

"Osfontein, March 6—General Gatacre occupied Stormberg yesterday. The lines of railway north and west will now be repaired. General Clements is at Joubert's siding station, beyond Colesberg. The Duke of Marlborough, with the Oxford company of the Imperial Yeomanry, has left Cape Town for Naauwpoort.

"General Buller reports Natal as practically clear of the enemy and that he cannot hear of any formed body of them anywhere. The Boers left some ambulances full of their sick and wounded from which the mules had been taken for transport purposes."

ENTERED UNOPPOSED.

Boers Destroyed the Railway Approach But Left the Station.

STERKSTROOM, March 5 (Evening).—General Gatacre entered Stormberg unopposed today. The Boers destroyed the railway approach but the station is intact.

EVERY INCH OF GROUND CONTESTED.

Brabant Captures a Boer Fort and Improves His Position.

DORDRECHT, March 5.—Following yesterday's success General Brabant again engaged the Boers today with advantage, holding the position. There was some smart fighting this morning, the British losing five or six men, capturing the Boer fort, and thus vastly improving their position. The Boers fought tenaciously, contesting every inch of the ground, but ultimately they retreated suddenly, carrying off their guns and wagons. A mounted force pursued them but the result is not yet known. The British casualties during the two days were 12 or 13 killed and 30 wounded. The Boers losses are unknown. Throughout the arduous fighting and severe fatigue the colonials behaved splendidly.

BOERS IN FULL RETREAT.

British Entrance into the Free State Facilitated.

LONDON, March 6.—The Boers in northern Cape Colony are in full retreat to the Orange Free State. The possession of Stormberg puts General Gatacre in railroad communication with General Clements at Colesberg, for though the Boers partially wrecked the railroad, it is understood that it can be quickly repaired, and thus the entrance of additional British troops into the Free State will be greatly facilitated.

From Osfontein, where Field Marshal Lord Roberts is opposed by a good-sized body of Boers, there is still no news, except reports of minor skirmishes.

The position gained by General Brabant at Dordrecht is reported to be exceedingly strong. According to the Times correspondent, the Boer numbers alone enabled them to retreat from Dordrecht, practically unhindered. He also reports a violation of the white flag by the Boers, and that they deliberately fired, at close range, on a stretcher party.

General White's garrison has begun to leave Ladysmith and is arriving at Mooi River camp, where the troops will remain several days, after which they will go further south. They are emaciated and exhausted. They say the road to Colenso presents scenes that exceed in horror those depicted in "Dante's inferno." Dead men and animals are lying, mutilated and putrefied, in the trenches formerly occupied by the Boers, and fill the air with a sickening stench. In cases where hurried burial had been attempted the rains have washed the earth away, and out of the earth stick ghastly legs and arms of dead burghers.

A despatch from Osfontein says that, according to the Boer prisoners, another important British success will cause President Steyn to flee to Pretoria, leaving a provisional government at Bloemfontein, which is likely to make peace overtures, those Free Staters not wishing for peace trekking into the Transvaal, and there helping to make a stand, which most of the British military critics now point out will constitute the most difficult and deciding feature of the war.

The recent rains have afforded Lord Roberts good grass, copious supplies have reached him, and news of his advance is eagerly awaited.

BLEW UP A CULVERT.

Boer Trains Retreat Northward and from Ladysmith.

LADYSMITH, March 3.—Three regiments of cavalry reconnoitering northwards today saw a body of Boers behind Pepworth hill. Two long trains, which were ready to leave, promptly moved before the troops reached them and the Boers blew up a culvert behind them as they went. The British passed a large body of Boers in the vicinity of Pepworth. The Boers opened a heavy rifle fire, the British field guns replying. The British did not press the attack, and the Boer fire ceased on the British retiring. The Boer camps showed many evidences of the presence of women.

CAN EASILY BE TURNED.

Boer Position Located Four Miles from the British Front.

OSFONTEIN, March 3.—The Boer position has now been fairly located as about four miles to the British front and extending about eight miles. The Boer right is on a high flat-topped mountain on the north side of the river, which General French shelled this morning.

Apparently the space between the mountain and the river has been entrenched. South of the river the Boer lines cover more ground. A few days ago their left rested on the high kopjes standing in the middle of the plain. They have now been extended two miles further south, while six small kopjes stand in the plain between the centre and the left and between the centre and the river, forming a ridge behind which the Boers move unseen. The weakness of the whole position, however, is that it can easily be turned in either direction. The country is flat and water abounds, the recent rains having nearly filled all the dams.

AGAINST ANNEXATION.

Cecil Rhodes Does Not Think It Would Bring Lasting Peace.

LONDON, March 6.—The Morning Leader says today: "Of one thing we may be certain: Cecil Rhodes, who knows South Africa, has made up his mind that the annexation of the republics will not bring the lasting peace which our imperialists prophesy. Mr. Rhodes is so sure that this will not happen that he is prepared to set to work at once on the fortifications of Kimberley.

"We decline to think that Mr. Rhodes is preparing for a possible armed conflict with the imperial faction which he fought at the polls and in Parliament until 1895. He is preparing to resist any attempt on our part to interfere actively in South African affairs, either in the interests of the Dutch electors, whose vote is already threatened, or of the Kaffir laborer, who seems doomed to virtual slavery.

"This is not, indeed, an extravagant hypothesis. Rhodes has consistently maintained a policy of 'Africa for the Afrikander,' and on his lips the latter word is synonymous with financier. He will be loyal to the English just so long as it continues to be a valuable commercial asset."

Wife of President Steyn at Aberdeen.

LONDON, March 6.—The press association says that the wife of President Steyn of the Orange Free State is residing at Aberdeen, with relatives.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Opening of the National Council Sessions at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 6.—The annual meeting of the National Council, Knights of Columbus, was held in this city today, in Knights of Columbus hall, Music hall building. Delegates to the number of 63 were present, representing councils in several more states than last year.

At 10 o'clock mass was celebrated at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church by Rev. Father G. J. Barry of Boston, national chaplain of the order, the members of the council being present in a body. After the mass, about 12 o'clock, the council assembled and organized for its business deliberations. The preliminaries consumed considerable time, and it was well into the afternoon before the business proper of the council was reached.

Several important matters were scheduled for consideration, the most important being the report of a special committee appointed two years ago on the assessment rate in comparison with the mortuary tables of insurance companies and fraternal orders; and petitions from various countries in South America and islands in the West Indies, asking that the order be extended to those territories, Porto Rico, Cuba, Venezuela, Chili and Brazil are among the countries presenting petitions. This question created considerable discussion, doubt being expressed as to the feasibility of extending the order into foreign lands. Prior to the opening of the session there was indicated on the part of some a disposition against the location of councils south of the Mason and Dixon line.

Officers of the council are elected biennially, and this being an off-year the only election to be held is that of a board of directors.

The report of Secretary Daniel Colwell gave the following figures: Balance January 1, 1899, $253,774.47; income during 1899, $323,759.75; total, $577,534.22; disbursements during the year, $226,374.14; balance on hand January 1, 1900, $351,160.08.

Number of councils in the order January 1, 1900, 361; number of insured members, 26,336; number of associate members, 30,445; increase in insurance membership, 4,231; number of deaths during the year, 171; number of councils instituted during the year, 82.

COMMISSION COMPLETE.

Professor Moses of the University of California Accepts a Place.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Professor Bernard Moses of the University of California had a conference with the President today. Mr. McKinley tendered him the vacant place in the new Philippine commission and Mr. Moses accepted it. This completes the commission, whose personnel is as follows: Judge Taft, Ohio, president; Dean C. Worcester, Michigan; Luke Wright, Tennessee; Henry C. Ide, Vermont; Bernard Moses, California.

IN OPEN REVOLT.

Mayor and Councilmen of Kingston, Jamaica, Will Resign.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 6.—The municipal council of this city is in open revolt, and the mayor with a majority of the members of the council will resign. Municipal corruption is said to be at the bottom of the trouble. The negro population is excited and it is feared that possible disturbances may occur.

Immigrants from Canada Held Up.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 6.—The United States immigration commissioners last night stopped eight passengers by steamer Cambroman, who intended going through to the states, the objection being that they were all without funds. All had friends, however, in the United States and have telegraphed them for money.

Revenue Cutter Manning at Valparaiso.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, March 6, via Galveston—United States revenue cutter Manning has arrived at Valparaiso. After she has taken on a supply of coal she will continue on her voyage to San Francisco.

Some Summer Styles.

Your choice while they are fresh.

Commerford, Tailor, 218 Thames Street.

SMOKE

"Postoffice Square"

—AND—

"NUMBER 83"

5c. Cigars,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—OF—

J. D. Richardson & Co.,

306 Thames St., Opp. Postoffice.

A CARD.

THANKING MY MANY PATRONS OF '99 I WISH TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE SAMPLES FOR 1900 EAGLE BICYCLES HAVE ARRIVED AND ARE ALREADY SELLING AT SIGHT. I INVITE CRITICISM.

B. J. FOY.

TELEPHONE 836-4.

CASH, STAMPS AND CHECKS.

Safe of the Hand Brewing Company, Pawtucket, Robbed.

PAWTUCKET, March 6.—The safe in the office of the Hand Brewing Company at Darlington, a suburb of this city, was blown open at an early hour this morning, and upwards of $3,500 in cash, more than $1,000 worth of internal revenue stamps, and a number of checks, aggregating upwards of $1,000 more, were stolen. The damage by the explosion will perhaps add $500 to the loss. There was another robbery incident to the safe blowing.

When John F. Donnelly, the shipping clerk and bookkeeper, reached the office at 4:40 this morning he found the office a wreck, the safe blown open and the valuables it contained missing. He looked up Michael Carr, the watchman, and learned that Carr, who makes his rounds each hour, had visited the office at 3:45 and found all secure. Between that time and Donnelly's coming the robbery happened. The office is perhaps 25 yards from the brewery. The police were notified and Lieutenant Sweet and Officer Sherman made an investigation soon after 5 o'clock.

The big railroad gate to the yard of the brewery had been forced open and the office windows opened by chisels. The handle of the big safe had been twisted off with a monkey wrench and nitro-glycerine poured into the door, which was exploded by electricity, in all probability. The explosion was not heard by the watchman, though it wrecked the office building considerably, and the safe is a pile of junk. The sheet steel box containing the money, stamps and checks was taken across the railroad and opened. Nothing else was taken from the safe, but a desk and drawers were ransacked and a revolver taken from a drawer.

Beside the safe was a wrench, chisels and a bit stock, and a hot-water bag half full of nitro-glycerine. The tools had been stolen from the storehouse of Willmarth & McKillop, a local firm of contractors close at hand, which had been broken into.

The fact that it was near the first of the month, and that Monday is collection day, accounts for the large amount of money on hand. The watchman is considered above suspicion and the police believe the work to be that of experts—it was done so completely and quickly—who were thoroughly informed concerning the brewery.

The only clue the police have to work on is furnished by John Ogden, a milkman living on the Taunton turnpike, nine miles from Pawtucket, who while going to this city early this morning, was nearly run down by a horse attached to an open buggy, in which were three men, which was being driven at a high rate towards Taunton. He paid no attention to the matter until he heard of the robbery, and then informed the police. This clue is being investigated.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Moville, March 5, Astoria, from New York.

Smyrna, March 5, Auguste Victoria, from New York.

Rotterdam, March 5, Werkendam, from New York.

POWELL'S

Cough Syrup.

Excellent for Coughs and Colds.

PREPARED BY

FRANK L. POWELL,

COR. THAMES AND PELHAM STS.

Newport One-Price Clothing Co.

Are displaying advance spring styles in

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

HATS.

Newport One-Price Clothing Co.

G. E. Vernon & Co.,

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

Modern and Antique

FURNITURE

—AND—

Upholstery Goods.

Plans and estimates for Furnishing and Decorating Interiors complete submitted upon application.

91 John St.

NEWPORT.

The BEE HIVE.

Silk, Sateen and Mercerized Waists

For Early Spring Wear, at Special Low Prices.

FAST-BLACK SATEEN SHIRT WAISTS, WITH LAUNDERED COLLAR AND CUFFS, WORTH $1, AT 75c.

BLACK MERCERIZED WAISTS, WITH THE NEW FRENCH BACK AND DRESS SLEEVES, WORTH $1.25, AT 98c.

MERCERIZED WAISTS, IN BLACK AND COLORS, WITH CORDED FRONT AND PLAITED BACK, HIGH SILK LUSTRE FINISH, WORTH $2, AT $1.49

EXTRA QUALITY MOHAIR WAISTS, TUCKED ALL OVER, A VERY SWELL STYLE, WORTH $2.50, AT $1.98

TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, CORDED ALL OVER, IN ALL COLORS, INCLUDING BLACK, WORTH $5, AT $3.95

TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, WITH ZIGZAG CORDING; THE VERY LATEST STYLE, IN ALL COLORS, INCLUDING THE FASHIONABLE SHADE OF DRAB, WORTH $5.50, AT $4.49

TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, OF BEST QUALITY SILK, WITH CORDING AND HEMSTITCHING; THIS STYLE IS THE HIT OF THE SEASON, AS THE FIRST LOT WAS SOLD IN LESS THAN A WEEK, AND WE NOW OFFER THE SECOND LOT, EASILY WORTH $6, AT $4.95

Tailor-Made Suits and Jackets.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING THE NEW SPRING STYLES OF SUITS AND JACKETS AND SHALL BE PLEASED TO SHOW THEM TO YOU AT ANY TIME.

Now Pulley Belts and Pulley Collars just received.

This Morning's News.

FORTIFYING MAJUBA HILL.

Boers Have Guns in Position There and at Laing's Nek.

LONDON, March 5.—A despatch from Lourenzo Marquez says advices from Pretoria are that the Boers are bending all their energies to making Laing's Nek, the entrance into the Transvaal from Natal, absolutely impregnable. They have also fortified Majuba Hill, where they expect to have another battle with the British. The defenses of Pretoria itself are being extended and strengthened, in anticipation of a siege, and great quantities of provisions are being stored there. The country about Pretoria for a radius of several miles is being ruined.

The St. James Gazette today publishes interviews with unnamed French diplomats and generals, declaring that, in their judgment, war between England and France was inevitable.

One official of the French government is quoted as acknowledging that France was preparing for war, and would attempt a simultaneous invasion of England and South Africa.

A Cape Town despatch says: A strong force of British, including the Kimberley Light Horse, is marching northward from Kimberley. It is expected that the crossing of the Vaal river will be disputed at Fourteen Streams, where the railway bridge has been wrecked.

Sir Alfred Milner has issued the following: "Whereas the enemy's forces have invaded the districts of Priestka, Kenhardt, Britstown and Barkly West, and whereas many British subjects have taken up arms, and whereas it is necessary to repel invasion and suppress rebellion, now, therefore, martial law is hereby proclaimed in these districts."

A despatch from Ladybrand says: General French noticed a body of Boers trekking northwest last night, and sent a squadron to keep in touch with them. This morning the troopers were followed by about 150 Boers, who advanced around a hill, but who retired precipitately when the British shelled them. The Boers then opened a heavy fire with maxims, and also began firing from a kopje in the centre of the position, with a long range 15-pounder.

The Boer trekking, in consequence of General French's movement, was temporarily stopped.

WAR BUDGET ADOPTED.

England's Expenditure for 1900-1901 Estimated at £154,082,000.

LONDON, March 5.—The House of Commons adopted the government's budget proposal today. The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach introduced the budget, which showed that an expenditure of £154,082,000 is necessary for 1900-1901.

The chancellor of the exchequer, after laying the figures before the House, pointed out that the country had to face a total estimated expenditure, in consequence of the war, no less than six times as much as had been estimated in October last. He explained the various reasons which led to the early introduction of the budget, including "a desire to afford both our adversaries and foreign critics proofs of our earnestness in the work in which we are engaged."

Dealing with the war expenditures, he said the government had made the best calculations as to the amount it ought to ask from Parliament, with the view of a successful prosecution of the war. But it was impossible to be certain when the war would be concluded, and the expenditures might be larger. On the other hand, however, a happy change has recently taken place in the military situation, and the fact that the season now fast approaching was, in the opinion of the authorities, unfavorable to Boer operations, had to be considered. He might be obliged, in July or August, to ask Parliament for further relief, but he believed he was fairly justified in hoping that the intended expenditure would suffice to successfully conclude the war. He estimated the total war expenditure, including the deficit of £17,770,000, at £69,000,000.

The opposition leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, said the opposition would give every facility for the passage of the necessary resolutions. He complimented Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on the "straightforward, statesmanlike and discreet measures" proposed to deal with the financial difficulties, and said he thought the government would be met in no grudging spirit in prosecuting its financial propositions. Very properly, he added, a considerable proportion of the burden would fall on the shoulders of the income tax payers.

Mr. Timothy Healy, Irish Nationalist, followed Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. He protested against Ireland having to pay anything toward the war expenses, asserting that not a penny had been expended in Ireland. Germany, the United States and Brazil all had a share, except Ireland. The tax on whiskey, he further asserted, was an attempt to bleed Ireland.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in closing the debate, thanked the House for the reception given to the proposals and said the government hoped for an early conclusion of the war.

MASSACHUSETTS TOWN MEETINGS

License Advocates Gain—Strength of the Socialists Not Shown.

BOSTON, March 5.—A foreigner traveling from village to village in this state today could hardly have gone any distance without running across the most remarkable and instructive example of democracy in working order in the world—the New England town meeting, heritage of early Saxon customs, in full operation. Except for the Presidential election day next fall, yesterday was the most important day of 1900 in some 150 of the rural and smaller manufacturing boroughs of the state.

The vote on license, which is watched keenly by the friends and foes of the liquor dealer, showed rather a weakening of the sentiment that has kept the saloons out of rural and suburban communities. Except that Canton switched from the license to the no-license column, the temperance people in the eastern part of the state have little cause for joy. Marshfield and Dracut joined the license towns, Lexington came within 26 votes of following their example, Arlington showed a license gain of 230 and Rockland, Abington and Randolph showed weakening of the teetotal sentiment.

The Socialists of the two camps—Social Democrat and Socialist Labor—were expected to do wonders in various places, especially in the shoemaking towns of the Brockton belt and in the Merrimac valley. While in Holbrook the Social Democrats showed unexpected strength and gave the Republicans a scare, the town was unique in this respect. In Randolph the new parties did not show remarkable strength. In Whitman the Socialists were beaten, with much trouble on the part of their opponents. In other towns of the Brockton shoe belt the advocates of public ownership seemed to have made little headway.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All

WINTER WITHDRAWS.

Resignation of the Newfoundland Cabinet Presented.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, March 5.—The premier of Newfoundland, Sir James Winter, tendered the resignation of his government to Governor McCallum today. The governor did not accept the resignation, but sent for Hon. Mr. Bond, whom he asked to undertake the work of carrying on the business of the House. If Mr. Bond is unable to carry on the business, the governor will probably allow the Winter government to meet and continue with the business of the session, and afterward dissolve.

The probabilities are that Mr. Bond will form the government and take the chances of the House. If he is defeated he will then go to the country.

Sir James Winter claims only four followers, the balance of the party being Morineites.

Mr. Bond has 10 supporters and Mr. Morris of the same party has four. The situation is all extremely difficult one to overcome and it is thought the only solution is a general election.

INSURGENTS ROUTED.

Camarines Province Now Clear of the Enemy.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—General Otis has cabled the following account of recent military operations in Luzon, under date of March 5:

"General Bates, with two battalions of the Forty-third Forty-fifth regiments and detachments of artillery, engineers and signal corps, a total of 2,200 men, landed troops on the southeast, northwest and southern coasts of San Miguel bay, Camarines province, to move on Nueva Caceres in three columns.

"The only strong opposition was encountered by Colonel Godwin and the battalion of his regiment at Libmanan, northwest of Nueva Caceres. Godwin's loss was Adjutant Galliches, who died of wound, and three enlisted men severely and five slightly wounded. The enemy left 64 dead on the field, and many wounded, who were cared for by our medical officers. Colonel Godwin captured a number of armed insurgents, 18 Spanish prisoners, 30 rifles and considerable ammunition and property.

"Particulars of minor engagements of the other columns are not reported. Nueva Caceres was found practically deserted, as the inhabitants had fled to the mountains. Troops are now covering the important points in the provinces of Camarines, Albay and Sorsogon. The navy rendered most valuable aid in landing troops and supplies."

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Captains Elijah L. Tallman and James Fish have returned from the meeting of the American Fisheries Company in New York. Captain Fish will take up a new fishing ground, going to Texan waters. Captain Tallman, as formerly, will go to Greenport, Long Island.

The deeds for the sale of the Benjamin Hall land have been passed and members of the family understand it as sold for a coaling station.

Rev. Mr. Hoffman and wife of Maine, who have been holding meetings at the Friends' meeting house, have decided to accept a call given by the society and will move here in about two weeks and occupy the parsonage. They left for Maine Monday to make preparations for the change. Mrs. Harry A. Tallman, who has been occupying the parsonage for the last year, has not as yet decided where she will make her future home.

Mrs. Nellie Albuy, who has been living on Glen street, will move into the house of her uncle, Mr. Charles Carr, on Middle road.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Brayton were guests Monday of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Mott.

The Portuguese who broke his leg in three places a short time ago is getting along well.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Chace of Barrington have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Chace and Mr. and Mrs. A. Fremont Grinnell.

Mr. Perry, a trained nurse from Taunton, who has for several months been in constant attendance on Mr. William Earl Cook, has gone home and Mr. Cook's grandson, Mr. Constant C. Chase, has taken his place.

It was so stormy last week that the regular meeting of the King's Daughters was not held but will be held this week with Mrs. John Simmons, Thursday afternoon.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

While the despatch from Rockland accounting for brig M. C. Haskell evidently refutes the theory advanced that the Haskell was lost off this coast, no explanation has yet been advanced for the presence of the large section of the side of a vessel at Green Hill. Fears are therefore yet entertained that this piece of wreckage may be part of some craft that was sunk in collision with another vessel, or sprung aleak and sank with all hands. A fact in connection with the former theory appears to have been lost sight of, that Captain Davis of the Watch Hill station, who reported the finding of what seemed to be the portion of a deck house of a barge or vessel, also in the same report stated that there was a tug or small steamer that morning seen cruising off the station, as if in search of something which she evidently did not find, for after buffeting about in the heavy seas then running she finally passed out of sight. What the name of the strange steamer was Captain Davis was unable to learn, as she was too far off to make the name out with a glass, and what the steamer was in search of is equally a mystery.

Superintendent Fred T. Comee yesterday posted notices at the Alice and Millville mills of the Woonsocket Rubber Company, owned by the United States Rubber Company, stating that the two factories will close Thursday, March 8, and remain shut down until Monday, April 2. The Millville mill manufactures rubber boots and the Alice mill at Woonsocket makes rubber shoes. Each plant employs about 1,000 operatives, making a total of 2,000 persons directly affected by the shut down.

The government telegraph cable to Block Island still refuses duty, and as soon as the weather is favorable Superintendent Herbert M. Knowles and M. A. Conway will go to Point Judith and make a second test of the cable. A singular fact connected with the non-working of the cable is that while the wires can be utilized as a means of telephonic communication between the mainland and Block Island, the most powerful batteries are unable to transmit telegraphic signals through them.

SOUTH AMERICAN GIANTS.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook of the Belgian antarctic expedition writes in the March Century of "The Giant Indians of Tierra del Fuego," his text being illustrated with pictures drawn from photographs by himself.

The Fuegians have been reported, from time to time, since the country was first sighted and named by Magellan in 1520, but today they still remain almost unknown. In connection with the voyage of the Belgica we had unusual opportunities for studying their wild life and their weather-beaten land. They are not, as is generally supposed, one homogeneous tribe, but three distinct races, with different languages, different appearances, different habits and homes. * * * The Onas have thus far evaded all efforts at civilization, have refused missionaries, and have, in the present time, with good reason, mistrusted white men. They have, in consequence, remained absolutely unknown. * * *

The Onas, as a tribe, have never been united in a common interest, nor have they ever been led by any one great chief. They have always been divided into small clans under a leader with limited powers, and these chiefs have waged constant warfare among themselves. To the present they have had their worst enemies among their own people, but now that sheep-farmers and gold-diggers want their country, they are uniting to fight their common enemy.

Physically the Onas are giants. They are not, however, seven or eight feet in height, as the early explorers reported their neighbors and nearest relatives, the Patagonians, to be. Their average height is close to six feet, a few attain six feet and six inches, and a few are under six feet. The women are not so tall, but they are more corpulent. There is perhaps no race in the world with a more perfect physical development than the Ona men. This unique development is partly due to the topography of their country and to the distribution of game, which makes long marches constantly necessary. The Ona men are certainly the greatest cross-country runners on the American continent.

The mental equipment of the Ona is by no means equal to his splendid physical development. He understands very well the few arts of the chase which he finds necessary to maintain a food-supply. His game in the past has been easily gotten; his needs have been few, which fact accounts for the lack of inventive skill portrayed in the instruments of the chase. The home life, the house, the clothing—everything portrays this lack of progressive skill. Instead of the children being well dressed and well cared for, as is the rule among savage races, they are mostly naked, poorly fed, badly trained, and altogether neglected, not because of a lack of paternal love, but because of the mental lethargy of the people. It is the same as to shelter and garments. They have abundant material to make good tents and warm, storm-proof houses; but they simply bunch up a few branches, and throw to the windward a few skins, and then shiver, complaining of their miserable existence.

Have You Decided

To fit up your old wheel or trade for a new one? We can help you in either case. Call and get prices and see the new models at

G. G. & A. H. POPPLE'S, 134 Bellevue Avenue.

CLOTHING.

"Lamson & Hubbard" HATS.

For two weeks only
I will sell "Lamson & Hubbard" Hats for $1.50. Regular price $2.50.

NEIL McLENNAN,
208 Thames St., U. S. Hotel Building.

Covert Overcoatings,

Plain, herringbone and diamond check finish, suitable for early spring.

EDWARD OTTO
244 Thames St.

Speaking of Dress,

Would not a Nice Suit, Top Coat, pair of Trousers, or a Fancy Vest be just the thing?

Come in and let me show you a complete line of the above goods.

J. K. McLENNAN, 196 Thames St.

BARRELS, KEGS, CASKS and SALT

At wholesale and retail.

HENRY A. THORNDIKE,
NEWPORT, NEW BEDFORD, BROCKTON, WAKEFIELD.

For Ladies' Waists.

We offer an entirely new fabric for ladies' waists, resembling all-over tucking, in grey, white, black, lemon, blue and heliotrope.

Price 25c. per yard.

The largest assortment of French flannels ever shown in this city.

Wm. B. Sherman, Jr.,
204 THAMES STREET.

NOTICE!

1,000 Chinese Primroses, all in full bloom, must be sold for half price

To make room for spring plants. This is your time, ladies, to decorate your windows for a small price. Come quick for they will sell fast.

HASS, 234 Thames Street.

CHAMPION'S LINE.
Naphtha Launches, Sail and Row Boats.

TO LET BY HOUR, DAY OR WEEK.
28 Kinsley's Wharf. Telephone.

Robes and Blankets
Stable Blankets from 75c. up.
—AT—
HENRY BIESEL & SONS'

BRIGHT'S KIDNEY BEANS
CURE PAIN IN THE BACK IN ONE NIGHT

Cured at 90

ANGOLA, IND., Sept. 14, '98.
BRIGHT'S CHEMICAL CO.,
Gentlemen:—I am a man 90 years old. This summer I have been troubled with my back. Through the advice of Mr. Phelps I bought a box of Bright's Kidney Beans of O. Carver. I never have taken anything that helped me so much as they have.
Very truly yours, FRANCIS SOULE.
For sale by all Druggists.
50 cents per Box.
BRIGHT'S CHEMICAL CO., Little Falls, N. Y.

For Sale by E. S. Blumenkranz.

Winter Board for Horses.

Practicing veterinary in full charge of stable. 16 acre paddock perfectly smooth and no barbed wire. Stable ventilation perfect. For further particulars apply at BATEMAN'S

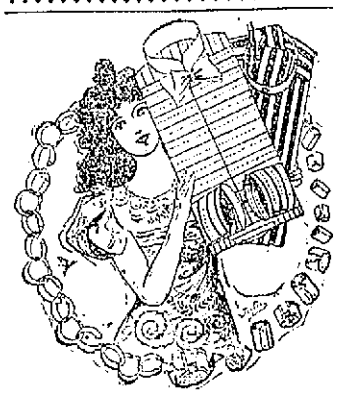
WAKE-UP
Alarm Clocks
—AT—
CLAZIER'S, the Jeweler
96 SPRING STREET.

RINGS set with Diamonds, Sapphires and Rubies.

JOHN S. LANGLEY,
Funeral Director
—AND—
EMBALMER.

Frederick E. Langley,
ASSISTANT.

Office 16 Franklin St. Telephone at office and residence.
Residence 1 School St.



Empire Laundry.

Hand Work Only. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Orders left at the laundry, 155 Prospect Hill Street, or at 126 and 174 Thames Street, will receive prompt attention.

S. NICKELSON,
LANDSCAPE GARDENER

Gentlemen's places taken care of by the day, month or year. Hedges and shrubs furnished at the lowest prices. Grading and laying out of new grounds a specialty.
Miantonomi Ave. P. O. Box 331.

To Let, Cottage 17 Calvert St

POSSESSION GIVEN APRIL 1.
APPLY AT

Seed Potatoes and Fertilizer.

My celebrated Chittenden's Potato Fertilizer has arrived.
My first car of Maine Seed Potatoes consisting of Early Rose, Early Northern, Queens, White Rose, Beauty of Hebron and Early Fortune will arrive about the 12th of this month. Please call in and look at my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Do not forget that I have all kinds of strictly fresh and reliable vegetable and garden seeds.
My Sweet Peas consist of thirty different varieties.

80 Broadway. R. L. DEBLOIS.

Our Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

IS THE SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD FOR MAKING PURE BLOOD, STRONG NERVES AND A HEALTHY STOMACH. IT HAS BEEN IN USE LONG ENOUGH TO PROVE ITS MERITS. IT WILL IMPROVE THE APPETITE AND GIVE TONE TO THE ENTIRE SYSTEM—THERE IS NO EXCUSE FOR PALE, HALF-SICK, TIRED OUT MEN AND WOMEN. TAKE THIS GOOD TONIC AND SEE HOW LIKE A CHARM IT ACTS.

The Hub Pharmacy,
E.S. Blumenkranz, Dispensing Pharmacist,
176 Thames St., Cor. Mary.
TELEPHONE 242-4.

Practical Printers
PRODUCE PERFECT PRINTING,
Or printing as nearly perfect as it is possible to turn out. Our men
THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND THE ART OF PRINTING.
Daily News Job Office.

LEONARD'S
Newport Steam Laundry
And Carpet Beating Works.
J. D. RICHARDSON, Agent, 330 Thames street.

A Sore Spot
Disappears at once when rubbed with JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. It's the foe to inflammation in any part of the body. For 80 years it has been a household remedy famous for the cure of coughs, colds, sprains, bruises—nearly 150 ailments and diseases.
Johnson's Anodyne Liniment
should be kept on hand for emergencies. Two sizes 25c. and 50c. Write for free book on "Treatment of Diseases." I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

A PILL A DAY
One of Parson's Pills every day for a week will do more to cure Biliousness, Sick Headache and Constipation, and all Liver and Bowel Complaints, than a whole box of irritating, drastic pills or remedies.
Put up in glass phials, boxed, 25c.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO. Boston, Mass.

Arctic Ice Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Natural and Artificial Ice.

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED.
PROMPT ATTENTION AND DELIVERY BY EXPERIENCED DRIVERS. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Office Commercial Wharf

COAL AND WOOD.

A Cosy Fire On a Winter Evening

Is comfortable and cheery, and when it is made from our superior

CHATTAROI COAL

It can be built quickly and is economical and satisfactory.
If you have not already tried it, leave your order and we will fill it promptly.

The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co.
OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

Don't neglect your coal bin because the winter seems over. These are chilly days and the season of sneezes and sniffles. Our COAL is of best quality, clean and dry. Try it.
PINNIGER & MANCHESTER,
311 Thames Street. Perry Mill Wharf.

DRUGGISTS.

Try Downing's
Special Compound
For that Cough and Hack.
This preparation will positively cure coughs, colds, influenza, and all affections of the throat and lungs.
PREPARED ONLY BY
DOWNING BROTHERS.
PHARMACISTS,
42 & 44 BROADWAY.

Homeopathic Remedies,
A full line of Boericke & Tafel's Humphrey's, Munyon's and Bronco Remedies. Also Humphrey's Veterinary Remedies always in stock.
GEO. A. WOOD, Druggist,
106 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

Wright's Tolu, Tar and Wild Cherry.
A sure and speedy cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and all diseases of throat and lungs.
JAMES T. WRIGHT, Pharmacist.
22 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

WM. H. COTTON,
Druggist and Apothecary,
Old No. 145. New No. 226 THAMES STREET.

Special Cut Prices

For the month of FEBRUARY in the following goods:

CROCKERY
In Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets.
Glassware, Lamps, etc.
Horse Blankets, Robes, etc., etc.

Owing to the continued warm weather we are selling these goods at less than cost.

Poultry Supplies of All Kinds.
—AT—
THE GEO. A. WEAVER CO.'S,
19-23 BROADWAY, NEWPORT.
Call for our Seed Catalogue for 1900.

SECOND-HAND
2-Horse Lumber Wagon
FOR SALE.
J. B. Bachelier. Langley's Wharf

For the Cheapest and Most Desirable
AWNINGS
—TRY—
Wilmarth, 174 Bellevue Avenue

NEUTRAL OR NOT?

Vital Question Regarding an Isthmian Canal.

Expert Opinion That Such a Waterway Should Not be Fortified.

Since the announcement of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the signing of a new treaty providing for the construction and control by the United States of a ship canal across the Central American isthmus,a rather surprising opposition has developed to the new treaty's ratification. The ground for this opposition, as stated by perhaps its ablest representative, is that "the American canal must be ours in fact as in name," a sentiment which sounds well, but is not illuminating as to the actual facts of the case. More specifically, the principal objection raised to the new treaty is that in case the United States should be at war with a naval power, that power would derive as much advantage as ourselves from the use of the canal.

The new treaty provides that the canal shall be neutralized by international agreement in the same manner as the Suez canal; that no act of war may be committed in it and that belligerents of any nation may make use of it, under proper restrictions. No fortifications are to be constructed, commanding the canal or its entrances, but the United States has the right to maintain "such military police as may be necessary to protect the canal against lawlessness and disorder."

The administration deserves the hearty approval of all Americans, whatever their party affiliations, for its successful negotiation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. After carefully considering the points raised by the objectors to the treaty, our opinion remains unchanged.

It is true that on a superficial view of the matter, the apparent permission given in the treaty for vessels of an enemy to use the canal on the same terms with our own navy seem like a dangerous weakening of our national defense. A more thorough study of the subject,however, must convince any fair-minded man that this is by no means the case. The facts which the opponents of the new treaty appear to have overlooked are briefly as follows:

First and chiefly, that under the conditions of modern warfare the actual objective of a hostile naval force is not the enemy's coast but his fleet. This is so important a matter and is so generally misunderstood that we shall try to make it clear.

Suppose any of the great European powers were to declare war against the United States and send a hostile fleet across the Atlantic, they would endeavor first to engage and defeat the American fleet.If that were accomplished, a blockade of some of the principal seaports could be effected, and any other military movements desirable could be undertaken, but neither of these things could be done until the American naval vessels, of any formidable fighting force at least, were disposed of.

We are aware that this is not at all the popular idea of a naval attack. When Cervera's fleet came across the Atlantic two years ago, dwellers along the New England coast were in daily dread that its smoke would appear off the horizon or that they would awake in the night to hear the roar of its 10-inch guns dealing destruction to seaside hotels and bathing houses. The fact was overlooked that a coast attack would accomplish nothing whatever for the Spanish cause; and that the cost of the ammunition wasted in shelling any of the unfortified coast towns—even if that were not contrary to the customs of civilized warfare—would be much greater than all the damage done.

Neither had Cervera's fleet anything to gain by attacking the larger seaboard cities. Modern naval vessels cannot successfully attack fortified and well-mined ports. Guns which are mounted on board the moving hull of a vessel are no match for modern sea-coast artillery mounted on disappearing carriages. The mortar batteries, so largely used for coast defense, can drop their huge projectiles on the decks of vessels, where there is no armor to withstand their entrance. As for the mines and torpedoes beneath the water, the most formidable battleship is so vulnerable to their attack that it would be folly to expose her to them.

For an illustration of modern naval tactics, we have the well known fact that during the recent Spanish war not a single Cuban port of importance was captured by the American navy. The fortifications that defended them were in many cases antiquated and ineffective; the mine fields in their waters were of more than doubtful efficiency; yet the American commanders did not venture on any serious attack, because they well knew that even if successful, any such attack would inflict no damage to the enemy commensurate with the risk of serious loss to the American side.

The Spanish war also illustrates the trifling effect of naval bombardments, either of towns or of fortifications. The desultory firing upon minor coast fortifications, which was done by the blockading fleet, accomplished nothing whatever. The heavy bombardment at Santiago carried on for several days by nearly all the heaviest vessels of the American navy did little damage to either the town of Santiago or the fortifications defending it. It was not this bombardment but the investment by the American army that finally compelled the surrender of Santiago.

These incidents of the Spanish war illustrate very well what the tactics would be of any European power, which should engage in war with the United States, and send a hostile fleet across the Atlantic. They would not risk the almost certain loss of their vessels by attacking a fortified port. They would not bombard coast villages, for this would inflict no serious injury upon their adversary. They would not even attempt to send over a military expedition until the sea power of the United States was destroyed, for a fleet of troop transports is the most vulnerable thing afloat.

The present experience of Great Britain is a revelation as to the difficulties and dangers which will beset any nation undertaking to send its troops across an ocean to engage in a campaign against an enemy of anything like equal power. No other nation in the world has anything like the equipment of troop transports and supply ships possessed by Great Britain. Yet to carry on her war against the Transvaal she has been compelled to charter additional steamships from the merchant marine to the number of 214, representing a total of over a million tons gross.

How could such a fleet be operated and protected if the power against which she was waging war had even a few fast cruisers afloat? Not even the British navy would be sufficient to protect it

CONTINUED ON SEVENTH PAGE.

What do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their veins. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

MERCURY AND VENUS.

During the Next Few Months They Will be Much in Evidence.

During the month of March there will be two evening stars, Venus and Mercury.

Venus appears as a brilliant object in the western sky, occupying a conspicuous the western sky, occupying a conspicuous position in the constellation of the Fishes, and remaining visible till 9 o'clock each evening. Mercury is also in the constellation of the Fishes and is well placed for observation, remaining visible for an hour or so after sunset, until it follows the sun due west. In fact, Venus and Mercury are always in close attendance on the sun, never receding beyond a certain distance; therefore they must be looked for either after sunset or before sunrise, according as they are evening or morning stars. When they are morning stars they are to be found in the eastern sky, shortly before sunrise, and when they are evening stars they are to be found in the western sky after sunset.

During the next few months Venus will set later and later each evening, until it reaches the limit of its distance from the sun. Then it will return and be once more lost to view for a while in the glare of sunlight, re-appearing later on as a morning star on the eastern side of the sun. Venus remains an evening star until July 8; then it is a morning star for the rest of the year.

The most favorable times at which to look for Mercury this year will be about March 3, July 4 and October 29, when it appears in the west after sunset, and April 21, August 19 and December 7, when it is a morning star in the eastern sky.

Seeing Mercury at one time on the eastern side of the sun, when it is a morning star, and on the western side of the sun when it is an evening star, the ancients supposed that it represented two distinct stars. Under this impression the Hindoos gave it the two names Buddha and Rauhineya. The Egyptians called it Set and Horus, which were said to be the satellites of the sun, and the Greeks named it Apollo, the morning star, and Mercury, the evening star.

In every second of time the earth sweeps over a distance of some 19 miles, but Mercury in the same time whirls around the sun with a speed varying from 23 to 35 miles a second. Sweeping over a smaller orbit than that of the earth, and with greater speed, Mercury completes its circuit in about 88 days. Thus, the sun passes from its fullest glory when the planet is nearest, to its least when the planet is at its greatest distance, in a little more than six weeks, and as a result the Mercurial seasons change with startling rapidity.

Mercury was also said to be the god of thieves, and here again it proves an appropriate name for the planet which steals from the sun more light and heat than any other planet. This is accounted for by the fact that it is the nearest to the sun, being but a little more than one-third the distance of our earth from the sun, or about 36,000,000 miles.

It has been suggested that the atmosphere of Mercury, being excessively rare, might afford an Alpine or Himalayan climate, making life more endurable there, but one cannot think the Mercurial air without adding to the direful effects of the sun. The direct action of the sun's rays upon the tropical regions of Mercury, thus deprived of atmospheric protection, would produce a heat four or five times greater than that of boiling water. It will hardly be thought that an intense cold in the shade, or during the Mercurial night would compensate for so terrible a heat. In fact, this view of the Mercurial climate recalls the description given by Dante of the sufferings of the unfortunates doomed to endure the tortures of extreme heat and cold.

But owing to certain observations made in 1889 by the Milanese astronomer Schiaparelli, another interesting chapter has been added to the history of "a fiery world." Apparently it always keeps the same face turned toward the sun, behaving in this way just as the moon does to the earth. Therefore, there must be perpetual day on one side of the planet and perpetual night on the other. The sunny side is constantly exposed to the fierce glare of sunlight, while on the dark side night must reign supreme.

The effect of this upon the climate must be peculiar, although it cannot readily be traced in detail. The existence of liquid water must be almost impossible in either of the two hemispheres. As an authority on the subject remarks: "Mercurian oceans, could they ever have been formed, should long ago have been boiled off from the hot side and condensed in thick ribbed ice on the cold side." From our present knowledge of the planet we therefore infer that it is apparently quite unfitted to be the abode of organic life.

Mercury is a smaller planet than the earth, its diameter being about 3,000 miles, while that of the earth is nearly 8,000 miles. Eighteen globes as large as Mercury could be made out of the substance of the earth, while the mass of the earth exceeds that of Mercury eight times. Owing to this fact, everything weighs less on Mercury, a pound weight here weighing only a few ounces there. If the earth's gravity were reduced to that of Mercury, a strange state of affairs would prevail. Objects would not stand firm, we should stagger for want of weight, and even the flowers would suffer, since it has been remarked that the whole mass of the earth from pole to pole is engaged in keeping the snowdrop, the crocus and other flowers in their proper position.

Seen with a telescope, Mercury presents phases like the moon. When it is between our planet and the sun its unilluminated side is toward us, and it is said to be at inferior conjunction. Then it slowly passes through the crescent, quarter, half and gibbous phases, until it reaches superior conjunction and is on the opposite side of the sun and at its greatest distance from our planet. At such times the illuminated side is turned in our direction, and the phase is that of full moon, but Mercury is invisible, being lost in the glare of sunlight. At inferior conjunction Mercury is at the least possible distance from the earth, just as at superior conjunction its distance is the greatest possible. On either side of inferior conjunction Mercury attains its greatest brilliancy, and is well placed for observation, as on the evening of March 8.—[Mary Proctor, in New York Herald.

CONSUMPTION IN FRANCE.

The great ravages of consumption in France have led Fleury-Ravarin, the deputy, to introduce in the Chamber a bill providing for the creation of a national institution to fight tuberculosis.

"About 150,000 deaths annually in France are due," the deputy says, "to this disease. This fearful scourge must be checked. The state should associate itself with the proposed movement already initiated at Lyons to combat the disease. The Lyons Society for the Relief of Indigent Consumptives proposes to build an institute for the treatment of every form of tuberculosis and to search for a means of checking the ravages of the disease, but it cannot undertake the whole expense, so I am asking the state for aid in order to get direct returns for some districts of France. Depopulation of the country will follow unless tuberculosis is checked in its spread and its destructiveness. I think my bill will pass."—[New York Herald.

IN THE PONE COUNTRY.

B'-by-lo, baby, doan yo' cry,
Heish up, honey, do.
Yo' mammy tell yo' shet yo' eye.
Heish up, honey, do.
Go to sleep an' stop dat cryin'
Dis heah ain' no time fo' sighin'
Caint yo' let yo' mammy t'in?
Heish up, honey, do.

B'-by-lo, baby, stop dat screamp.
Heish up, honey, do.
Now fall asleep an' fall adream,
Heish up, honey, do.
Dream folks is so awful funny.
Stuff yo' his' plum full oh money,
Fill yo' mouf wif milk and honey
Heish up, honey, do.

B'-by-lo, baby, swing high-lo',
Heish up, honey, do.
Yo'll soon slip thro' ole dreamlan's' do',
Heish up, honey, do.
In a ch'iot yo'll be swingin',
Golden bells will be a-ringin',
An' yo'll heah dem dreamfolks singin',
Heish up, honey, do.

Yo' Jake an' Johnny, stop dat noise,
Heish up, honey, do.
Git'ar out oh heah, yo' pesky boys.
Heish up, honey, do.
San' man snoopin' 'round' an' spyin'
Fin' yo' in yo' crib a-lyin'—
Goodness! how dese clo'es am dryin'.
Heish up, honey, do.

MARCH.

We like March, his shoes are purple,
He is new and high;
Makes he mud for dog and peddler,
Makes he forest dry;
Knows the adder's tongue his coming,
And begets her spot.
Stands the sun so close and mighty
That our minds are hot.
News is he of all the others;
Bold it were to die
On his British sky.
On his British sky.

—[Emily Dickinson.

FANCIES.

If I knew a preacher who an editor would be,
I'd counsel him to try it, and stay with him just to see
The great result; for well I wot, from what I know of men,
He'd find his pulpit restful after tussling with the pen.

—[Indianapolis Journal.

A composer says bank notes are used in composing for-tunes.—[Chicago News.

A blind wood sawyer's wife says she never saw him see, but she often goes to see him saw.—[Chicago News.

"Baby is smiling in his sleep."

"Yes; he's dreaming of colic and that he's making me trot up and down the room with him."—[Chicago Record.

"There's only one way to get rid of insomnia," said the facetious doctor.

"And that?" queried his patient.

"Go to sleep and forget about it."—[Philadelphia Press.

Officer—Where are you going?

Royster—B—been to a wedding, officer.

Officer—You appear to have a wooden leg.

Royster—Yesh! B-been t-to a wooden wedding, officer.—[Chicago News.

"What gits me," said Uncle Eben, "is de way some people kin fin' time to sympathize wid nations 'way off yonder when dar is so many po' folks right aroun' de corner who is fightin' temptation on an empty stomach."—Washington Star.

Puddy—I never saw a man like Wabbles. He is never in the same mind five minutes together.

Duddy—Then there's hope for him. By continually changing his mind, you know, he may eventually get hold of one not entirely worthless.—[Boston Transcript.

"Madam," said the tramp as he held out his hat to a lady who was passing, "will you please give me a few pennies to get something to eat?"

"Indeed I won't," replied the lady, as she sized him up at a glance. "You have been drinking."

"Well, and suppose I have," answered the tramp. "Is that any reason why I shouldn't eat occasionally?"—[Chicago News.

WOMEN MUSICIANS.

Every one will admit that as composers women have not obtained a high rank. But as teachers and concert performers the subject is debatable. At a late meeting of an "incorporated society of musicians," held in Scarborough, England, a highly appreciative paper was read on "Woman as a Musician"; the writer referred to the attention women are paying to the study of stringed instruments, saying that in 1891 there were but 10 women who played on them in the Handel festival orchestra, while in 1897 there were 50. As organists, too, women were steadily at work, though no woman had gained the diploma of the R. A. M. in organ playing. Among the teaching licentiates of the chief colleges there are 689 women and only 77 men. The writer, Dr. Harding, said:

"Woman was playing an increasingly conspicuous part in regard to music, and by her power and intelligence was sweeping away silly prejudice, and proving beyond doubt her fitness, both physically and mentally, for a high position among artistic musicians. He knew nothing so full of hope as the onward march of women's progress. Woman had proved herself a superlatively good executant and teacher, and there was every hope that some day a pioneer woman, courageous, pure and noble, would arise who would captivate them all and compel them to regard her as a composer as well as a musician."—[Springfield Republican.

MENU FOR WEDNESDAY.

You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself one.—[Thoreau.

Breakfast.
Malaga Grapes. Figs.
Omelet with Peas.
Broiled Ham. Potatoes au Gratin.
Wheat Cakes. Coffee.

Dinner.
Little Neck Clams.
Tomatoes and Rice Soup.
Bluefish a l'Italienne. Potatoes.
Roast Chicken, Bread Sauce.
Brussels Sprouts.
Celery, Mayonnaise Salad.
Chocolate Ice Cream.
Coffee.

Bluefish a l'Italienne. Score and scale two pounds of bluefish; place it in a buttered pan with half a glassful of white wine, three tablespoonfuls of mushroom liquor, half a very finely chopped onion and six chopped up mushrooms. Season with a pinch of salt and half a pinch of pepper, cover the fish with a buttered paper and cook in a moderate oven for 15 minutes. Take the fish out and lay it on a serving dish and put the juice in a stewpan, adding a gill of espagnole sauce with a glass of white wine. Reduce for two minutes, then pour it over the fish, with a pinch of finely chopped parsley, and serve with six heart shaped pieces of crouton.

An Important Test.

Your Life May be Prolonged by Applying It.

Do you realize the importance of the Kidneys and Bladder? When diseased they make a lot of trouble—tear down the system and create gravel (stone in the Bladder). Women often suffer from so-called "female weakness," when their trouble really lies with the Kidneys and Bladder. Try this test. Put some urine in a tumbler. Let it stand twenty-four hours. If there is a sediment, a cloudy or milky appearance, your Kidneys are sick. If you are obliged to urinate often, especially during the night; if your urine stains linen, if you have scalding pains in passing it, if your back pains you, your Bladder and Kidneys are diseased; you should at once take the greatest of all Kidney medicines, Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. It has cured the most distressing cases; it will cure you.

It corrects the bad effects of beer or whiskey, will cure old and chronic cases of Rheumatism and Dyspepsia and acts gently yet promptly on the Bowels. Favorite Remedy is sold for one dollar a bottle at all drug stores.

You may have a trial bottle of Favorite Remedy with a pamphlet of valuable medical advice sent free by mail postpaid, by sending your address to the Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y., and mentioning this paper. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this liberal offer.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

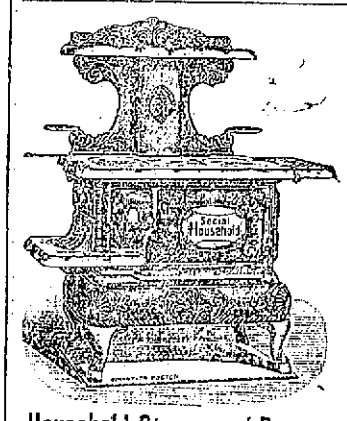
FOR NEW

Carpets, Mattings, Art Squares, Rugs, } Furniture and Furniture Coverings,

GO TO

J. W. Horton & Co.,

42 CHURCH STREET.
NEWPORT, R. I.
J. W. HORTON. F. A. WARD.



Household Stoves and Ranges

Are the handsomest, best-working, and most durable. Ranges from $12 to $45. A large and excellent line of heaters, from $2.50 to $25. Also a very good assortment of second-hand stoves from $2 to $12.

Dinner sets from $7.50 to $12, and a full line of housefurnishing goods generally.

JAMES F. MARDEN,
3 Cottrell Block, 328 Thames Street.

YOU CAN HAVE IT ALSO.

The lady whose linens you envy uses "Red Cross" and "Hubinger's Best" laundry starch. It is easy to make yourself an object of envy also. Ask your grocer, he can tell you just how you can get one large 10c. package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c. package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two beautiful Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, or one Twentieth Century Girl calendar, all for 5c.

Mothers and Children

Rejoice in the cleansing, purifying, and beautifying properties of CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA Ointment, purest and sweetest of emollient skin cures. These gentle yet effective skin purifiers and beautifiers have made thousands of homes happy by curing torturing, disfiguring humors, rashes, and irritations of infancy and childhood, and relieving parents of care and anxiety.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Props., Boston. "All About Baby's Skin," free.

BLANCARD'S PILLS AND SYRUP
—OF—
IODIDE OF IRON
for ANÆMIA, POORNESS of the BLOOD, CONSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESS SCROFULA, Etc.
None genuine unless signed "BLANCARD"
ALL DRUGGISTS.
E. FOUGERA & CO., N. Y. Agts. for U. S.

A. E. Burland & Co.

ELECTRIC LIGHT and BELL REPAIRS.

200 Thames Street.

Telephone 423-2.

EVERYONE SHOULD KNOW

That I REPAIR Sewing Machines, Bicycles, Cash Registers, Typewriters, Engines, Boilers, and all kinds of machinery, at my new shop, 6 Marlboro street. Now is the time to have your wheel put in order for spring. Send me a postal of your wants. I will call and give your order prompt attention.

GEO. W. SMITH,
MACHINIST AND GENERAL JOBBER.

School Children

Have headaches, dizzy spells, the reading matter on the pages of a book look blurred and indistinct; they can't eat well, sleep well, and feel generally run down. Study and lack of the vigorous exercise of vacation time has caused indigestion; their food doesn't nourish them as it should. This is a very common ailment, and for its cure there is a simple, safe and sure remedy.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL REMEDY,

SEMIT TABLETS

taken two or three times a day for a week will correct the digestive organs, regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, and put new life into the boy or girl. Semit Tablets are a true and tried digestant, a nerve and brain builder, a convenient and certain tonic.

All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Refuse Substitutes. Get Semit

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

FOR RENT.

Coles Estate, Bellevue Ave. and Dixon St

This fine Bellevue avenue property will be put in thorough order and attractively furnished.

It is offered for rent for next season only, because present owner will occupy "Rhua House."

DEBLOIS & ELDRIDGE.

JOHN WHIPPLE,

Real Estate and Insurance.

FOR SALE.

Cottage House and Stable, 5 Hall Avenue.

Cottage, 6 rooms, all in good order.

Price $2,600.

WM. G. WARD, JR.,
Sole agent.

For Sale,
AT JAMESTOWN,
TWO FARMS,

Each containing 60 acres, on the west shore, one for $3,000 and the other for $3,700.

House lots, containing 5,000 square feet, $150 each. Sewer and water.

APPLY TO
C. T. KNOWLES,
BAY VIEW HOUSE, JAMESTOWN, R. I.

INSURANCE

Of every description written at

Reduced Rates

In strongest companies.

A. S. SHERMAN,
MERCHANTS BANK.

HAY, GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.

JUST ARRIVED,

Car of Wheat

$26 per ton.
$1.35 per cwt.

The Chas. E. Spooner Co.,
Commercial Wharf.

Hay, Grain and Straw, Salt, etc.

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Typewriting Machine.

CLARENCE A. HAMMETT

225 THAMES ST., NEWPORT, R. I.

Warner Street Bakery.

NEW STORE ON WARNER STREET, BETWEEN POND AVENUE AND GOULD STREET.

Leave your order for Baked Beans and Brown Bread.

LOUIS THOMPSON, Prop.

CORRICAN'S
BAGGAGE AND FREIGHT
EXPRESS,
Rear 173 Thames Street.

FURNITURE MOVING,
HEAVY TRUCKING.

INSTRUCTION.

Do You Wish a Good Business Position?

There are places for all who are capable. We will prepare you for a good position and help you get it too. Expense moderate. You can begin any time. Sessions day and evening. Get full particulars.

NEWPORT BUSINESS COLLEGE,
4 Washington Square.
A. M. STEED, Prin.

MISS OPITZ,

Of Dresden and New York, offers her services as

Instructress in Piano and German.

Pupils taught Piano in the German language if desired. Children's classes formed. Address 31 Clarke Street. Refers to former patrons in Newport and New York.

Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,

PRIVATE TUTOR.

Piano Instruction and Accompanying.

School Street. Call from 1:30 to 3 P. M.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARGAINS
—IN—
Ladies' Shoes.

We have nearly every size and width on our regular $2.50 Dongola and Box Calf Shoes, Lace and Button. In order to close out the lot, we mark them at

$1.98.

A Twenty-Four Foot Counter for Sale.

Norman,
160 THAMES STREET.

Bargains.

Men's and women's heavy boots, lace and button, at greatly reduced prices.

REGULAR STOCK OF
The T. Mumford Seabury Co.,
214 THAMES STREET

The Old Reliable Shoe Store,

186 THAMES STREET,

Is still here, doing business on the good old principle of 100c. worth for a dollar in Medium footwear for Men, Women and Children, and doing the most up-to-date Renovating and Repairing in the city.

M. S. HOLM.

Agency for White Star, Anchor and Dominion Lines. Atlantic Steamship Co.'s Tickets and Drafts for sale.

PROVISIONS.

A FULL LINE OF
Fresh Vegetables
AT
Fred B. Coggeshall's,
2 Washington Square.

GREEN PEAS,	OYSTER PLANT,
STRING BEANS,	LETTUCE,
BEET TOPS,	RADISHES,
BRUSSEL SPROUTS,	CUCUMBERS,
DANDELIONS,	TOMATOES,
SPINACH,	RHUBARB.

ALSO RIPE STRAWBERRIES.

SELECTED
Rhode Island Turkeys

FRESH TABLE EGGS A SPECIALTY.

JOHN BLUCK & CO.,
103 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

DEERFOOT FARM
Sausage,
Bacon,
Cream
—AT—
The Sea Side Market.

TAYLOR, CARR & ANDREWS,
170 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.
Engineers and Contractors for Concrete Masonry.

ARTIFICIAL STONE,

Tar, Concrete and Asphalt Walks and Drives, Stable Floors, Water-Tight Cellars.

Wm. Shepley, Newport Agt.,
7 OAK STREET.

Slag Roof.

IT IS THE BEST ROOF KNOWN FOR FLAT SURFACES.

Warranted to last not less than 15 years and not over 20 years. Made with 5-ply, tarred between and tar and gravel on top.

Estimates cheerfully given.

GEO. O'BRIEN, Roofer,
26 Bellevue Ave. and Prison St.

Also special low prices on slate roofing.

Jewelry!

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL.

Dumbbell Cuff Buttons, gold and gold plated; some with small diamonds; very low prices. Ladies' Guard Watch Chains, very fine Brooch Pins with PEARLS, DIAMONDS and OPALS. Rings with solitaire diamonds at the old prices. Now is the time to BUY DIAMONDS for the prices have risen considerably.

E. C. Blaine's, 245 Thames street.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS.

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS AND THE NEWPORT JOURNAL.
T. T. PITMAN, PROPRIETOR.
Office, 207 Thames Street.
News, $6.00 a year. Journal, $2.00.

TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office, down stairs. 17-2.
Editorial and Reportorial Rooms, up stairs. 17-3.
Publisher's Residence, 21 High Street. 322-4.

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance. Requests for change of address should give old address as well as the new.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, without special position, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpariel type (for five-sixths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the daily for more than one week.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press.

Advertisers using both the **daily** and **weekly** papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job office.

Newport Daily News

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1900.

THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The treatment of consumption has met with a great change in the century almost passed. Fifty years ago it was difficult to find any one who considered the belief in the contagion of the disease much better than a superstition. It has taken the spread of consumption among the natives in such places as the French Riviera, at Colorado Springs, in southern California and on the heights of Davos Platz to awaken the general mind to the fact. In the regions once so free from the complaint as to attract patients there in great numbers, it is now firmly planted, despite the purity of the air and freedom from unhealthy surroundings. To avoid infection is the first thing taught now by the societies established for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis. It has been gravely proposed to isolate it as severely as we do small pox, but this seems cruel and unnecessary, provided the simple means of precaution can be enforced. It is the expectoration of a patient that is the greatest source of danger, and when the public spitting habit can be overcome there is no doubt that the number will be found to noticeably lessen.

The contraction of a case of consumption in England is telling as to the danger any one may be in who has not the constitution to resist the germs that laden the air. A consumptive signal man on an English railway kept his position until the last stages of the illness. When he left, the place was taken by a healthy young man, who after a few weeks' use of the same signal-box that had sheltered the invalid developed an extreme case of rapid consumption, and in a few months was dead. No one had thought it necessary to disinfect the signal-box, which must have been saturated with the germs of tuberculosis. There is little danger of infection where a proper disposal of the sputum is seen to, but even with all the experience showing the necessity of this, it is thought that in the majority of cases great carelessness still exists.

The pure-air treatment of the patients has been very beneficial where it has begun in time. The late heir-presumptive of the Russian throne, it is claimed, was kept alive for some years after his case had been pronounced hopeless and death near. He was in a mild climate, where an out-of-door life could be lived, and all clothes, coverings and draperies that he used or that were brought near him were of linen or materials that gave off almost no dust and worn particles that would be irritating to the lungs.

In the city hospital in New York the cold air and sunlight cure is being tried at this moment, and 18 patients warmly wrapped are on an open balcony for every hour of the daylight, no matter what the thermometer may indicate. But it is at the Adirondacks Sanitarium at Saranac that the most scientific object lesson is being carried on. It is hoped that the advance methods in guarding against contagion will prevent this beautiful spot from becoming infected as is Davos Platz on its much higher site in the Alps. According to the report from the sanitarium at Saranac, in the pure mountain air 254 patients were treated this past year. Of these 48 were discharged as apparently cured; 47 left with the disease arrested; 50 were improved, and 18 unimproved. The rest are still under treatment. Some of the incured who have left could not stay longer than three months, and this in the opinion of Doctor Trudeau, the manager, is not long enough to have much result. No one is taken here whose condition is considered hopeless. There is not room for the care of those who cannot be benefited, and though there are many applicants from such consumptives and a proposition to build a hospital for their reception, it does not seem a wise move to bring these cases to add to the danger of infecting the region. While Doctor Trudeau selects his patients in as hopeful a state as he can, they are divided among the classes having incipient disease, advanced, and far advanced. Ninety per cent of those staying for eight months have been discharged as having the disease arrested. This is a wonderful showing.

Fifty years ago, and even later, the delicate consumptive was a being of the poetical order and associations, guarded from every harsh breath of wind, and extreme of cold, and, where circumstances permitted, tenderly removed to summer climes when the frost took possession of the north. The new treatment is harsh in comparison. The life of the mountain height in winter is in biting frost is an essential. It seems almost brutal for the frail sufferers, but there is said to be a wonderful vigor aroused, and the life in the Adirondacks in winter is thoroughly enjoyed.

WOMEN AS PARLIAMENTARIANS.

The beauty of the House, the most suave and yielding in his talk with women visitors, the chivalrous Congressman Bailey, has written an essay for publication, and its title is "Where Women Fail as Parliamentarians." The greatest agony in consequence is created among the suffragists, the "Daughters," and all the women's associations which have been meeting in Washington and serving Mr. Bailey with material for this attack. His conclusions are most unflattering, and his essay abounds in expressions indicating a supreme contempt for the feminine measure of intelligence. He asserts that women "fail as parliamentarians because, generally speaking, they lack the mental calibre necessary to perfectly comprehend the technicalities of parliamentary law."

"If the mind of woman were logical," is a favorite phrase of his, and one difficult to be forgiven. There will continue to be the usual flutter in the galleries when Mr. Bailey rises to speak in the House, but it will not now as heretofore mean admiration, for the women have all the mental calibre necessary to make them appreciate the friendship assumed for the purpose of studying and betraying their weaknesses.

TIME TO SMARTEN UP.

An accumulation of waste paper and of advertising dodgers caught on its windswept career through the streets by the fence of the Mall yesterday added a ragged picturesqueness to that cherished heritage from the early settlers. There was more than a bushel of the stuff demanding the services of the pick-up man, who could be kept busy almost anywhere in Newport at present. To quote from a leader in the Philadelphia Times: "one of the essential features of a properly governed city is clean streets." From now on many of the summer residents of Newport will be here at intervals looking after their estates, and it would be hospitable on our part to have the old town neatly arrayed. It would also add to our self-respect, and to the good opinion held of us as a community by those who desert Newport in the winter, if early in the spring we could get rid of this appearance of having burrowed in hopelessness and despair since the season closed in August. This is not saying that we do so burrow, but suggesting that that is the impression given. The street department has had an easy winter.

EXPANSION NEEDED.

While the enlargement of the Capitol at Washington is probably a matter of the future, there will some day, it is expected, be a completion of the building on a modified form of the original plan. The main east front has never been finished and is to be brought forward beyond the line of the porticos of the marble wings. The upper part of the facade is of the flimsiest character, as pointed out in an article in the Washington Star, which speaks of the great gable as nothing more than a framework or screen of wood on stone pillars erected in a point over the portico, and with a flat roof behind it. The base of the great dome is on this side actually overhanging the building line, a defect that is due to the portico not having yet been brought forward to its true position. The fact that there is a demand for more space in the Capitol, which is lacking in committee rooms and other conveniences, may mean its completion before long, and doing away with the temporary features of its construction that are something of a fraud to the eye at present.

All blind persons in New York state whose addresses can be obtained have received circulars inviting them to draw books and music at will from the State Library for the Blind. These will be furnished with expressage paid both ways. The books are printed in New York point, American Braille, Boston Line or Moon. The New York point is recommended as the easiest to be learned by those not acquainted with any style of embossed print. The circular also asks for suggestions for new books to be printed. The expense is about $200 for an ordinary quarto book, such as "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush," which is one of the latest to be prepared for the library. An effort is being made to carry this offer to the 5,000 blind of the state, and to have those taught to read who have not already acquired the art. The opportunity of learning to read has been extended to the blind of Rhode Island, as well as to those of almost every state. Miss Ella Brownell had charge of the work in this section.

The Senate Republicans are believed to be more evenly divided on the question of a tariff for Porto Rico than were those in the House, and it is probable that a caucus will be called to determine a policy on this matter. It is admitted that the issue now confronting the party must be met squarely and promptly, for it is the one that will overshadow all others in the coming Presidential campaign, and for some time thereafter. "The question of whether there shall be free trade with Porto Rico," said a prominent Republican Senator yesterday, "is merely the entering wedge for the discussion of the entire subject of the government and control of our new possessions, and the one thing needful now, from a party standpoint, is to hold a party caucus and behind its closed doors agree upon a policy."

The meats supplied to the army at Manila come from Australia and this country in refrigerator ships, and are satisfactory even after having been kept in a frozen state seven months. The native methods of slaughtering in the Philippines are such as to make this frozen meat preferable to the fresh meat to be had. Perhaps Leary of Guam could work a reform in the methods of the Filipino butchers.

There is little likelihood that the reciprocity treaties now before the Senate will be ratified. The finance committee has begun to make a careful examination. The members say they do not think the treaties which have been sent to the Senate this session are well framed, and that they have not received from Mr. Kasson, who negotiated them, reasons that would justify their ratification. They feel that they must at least make a thorough investigation of the whole matter for themselves, and at this stage in the session that means indefinite delay.

General Lew Wallace is very much disturbed over the Porto Rico tariff bill, and is outspoken against it, denouncing it as "a high-handed outrage in the interests of the trusts and against the interests of the people. It is neither law, justice nor common humanity." He says that if the bill becomes a law it will cost the Republican party many thousands of votes, and should the Democrats discard Bryan and nominate such a man as Olney on a good platform they would sweep the country.

John D. Rockefeller has extended his benefactions to Newton Theological Seminary, offering to give that institution $150,000 for its endowment fund, provided a like amount be thereafter raised by the seminary. The institution will not have to wait until it raises the entire amount before it receives Mr. Rockefeller's gift, but will get dollar for dollar on any amount raised up to $150,000.

The death certificate of a seven-year-old child buried in Boston this week reads: "Unknown; treated by a Christian Scientist." Some extenuating chapters from Mrs. Eddy's "Science and Health" were read over the grave of the little one, who is supposed to have been allowed to die of pneumonia without an attempt to save life by medical treatment.

That is a horrible bill which now stands a fair chance of passing the United States Senate, and which allows animals in transit by railway from the West to the East to be kept without food or water for 40 hours. Those now fighting vivisection could well turn their attention to this prospect of the torture of animals by wholesale.

The way Great Britain is proving herself able on short notice to throw a half million troops into a distant country may have a calming effect on that nearer land, where it is almost in contemplation to sacrifice the big exposition for the sake of a hit at the neighbor over the Channel.

The Fall River board of aldermen and the mayor are at loggerheads over the appointment of committees, and as a result of the trouble it is probable that the board will hereafter appoint its own committees.

Controller Coler of New York is evidently a Bird.

A CHINESE SYSTEM NOT APPROVED.

"The Chinese system of paying their physicians—while the patient keeps well—and shutting off the salary when he gets sick, always struck me as being singularly sensible," said one of the tenants of a big office building recently. "You see, it gives a doctor every incentive to make an unavoidable illness as brief as possible, while our method of paying while we are disabled offers just the opposite inducement. Of course, I don't mean to say that any reputable practitioner would deliberately keep a patient laid up for the sake of his fee, but the temptation is certainly mighty strong, and last New Year's, after settling a whopping big bill for the preceding quarter, I made up my mind to give the Chinese method a trial—just as an interesting experiment. I was afraid to make the proposition to my regular physician, who is a very stiff-necked old timer, and would probably have brained me with a stethoscope under the impression that I was impugning his honor, so I hunted up a very earnest, able young doctor whom I knew to be struggling hard to get a foothold, and laid the scheme before him. 'I'm in delicate health,' I said, 'and your profession generally gets a good deal of my money from one year's end to another, besides penning me up in bed and preventing me from attending to business. Now, I'll give you $12.50 a month as long as you keep me well. If I get sick your pay stops until I'm up again.' He thought a moment and accepted."

"Well, how did it turn out?" asked one of a group of listeners.

"I'm just coming to that," replied the speaker. "For a week or so it worked all right. The doctor dropped in once or twice to look me over casually, and I had a pleasant feeling that some one was vitally interested in seeing that I kept well. Then came the first unpleasant experience. We had a rainy day and I was hurrying up Canal street toward the office when a man suddenly pounced on me and dragged me into a hallway. It was the doctor. 'Good heavens!' he fairly yelled 'where are your rubbers?' 'I don't know,' I stammered, startled half out of my wits. 'Then give me the money to buy you a pair at once,' he said, 'or you'll be down with pneumonia and I'll lose a whole month's wages.' He was so fierce that I shelled out and missed several important engagements while I waited.

"A few nights afterward I was quietly eating a rum omelet in a restaurant when who should rush up but that same confounded doctor. 'Rum omelet!' he gasped, turning as pale as death. 'Why, man alive! do you want to take the bread right out of my mouth?' and with that he grabbed the omelet and ordered me some tea and toast. 'Your digestive organs are very sensitive,' he said, 'and an attack of gastritis would mean $8 or $10 out of my pocket. I'm a poor man,' said he, 'and I can't afford to take any such chances. It wouldn't be just to my family.' I ate the tea and toast, which I abominate, and began to wonder whether the Chinese system was quite so much of a cinch as it seemed at long range. Well, I won't bore you with all the details, but I give you my word that for the next two weeks I suffered martyrdom. That infernal doctor was continually bobbing up at unexpected places, determined to keep me well or perish in the attempt. At last he passed the limit. I was at the theatre with a party of friends, and by some horrible fatality he was sitting in the next row. He kept shifting about uneasily, and finally, right in the midst of the performance, he leaned over and whispered hoarsely, 'Say, did you remember to put on your chest protector?' Everybody near us tittered, and I yearned for his gore. Next day I fired him. I have gone back to the old system. It's crude, I admit, and open to abuses, but that man's rampant solicitude was undermining my health."—[New Orleans Times-Democrat.

THE FILIPINO AS A FIGHTER.

The Filipinos are not fighters. They have not been trained for open warfare. They are bushwhackers, and will fight wickedly so long as they are securely intrenched or otherwise protected. When a charge is made on their intrenchments they fly in wild disorder. They have not the nerve to stay and fight it out. I think this is attributed largely to the fact that the heart of the average Filipino is not in the war.

The masses would gladly yield to the authority of the United States were it not for the bosses. The people are ignorant and suspicious, and Aguinaldo and his officers have been able thus far to keep them on the side of the rebellion with fake stories about great disasters to the American troops and the wonderful growth of anti-expansion sentiment in the United States.

The Filipinos are led to believe that all they have to do to gain what they are told is their "independence" is to hold out a few months. When a transport load of soldiers leaves Manila for the United States the Filipinos are told that the Americans, weary of the fight, are sending their troops home, but they are not informed of the landing of fresh regiments to take their places.

The "independence" which Aguinaldo talks about to his people would be worse for them than Spanish rule. Aguinaldo simply would be dictator, and he is the kind of a fellow who would grind the very lives out of the people to satisfy his ambition for wealth and power.

Of course there would be rebellion against Aguinaldo's rule; civil war and anarchy would reign. The masses are incapable of self-government. And the leaders of the insurrection are too venal to administer the affairs of the island for the common good, even if they possessed the qualifications, which they do not.

I think the Filipinos realize now that they cannot cope with our soldiers, and when they become convinced that the United States can give them a better form of government than can Aguinaldo they will lay down their arms and become peaceable. The United States soldiers in the Philippines are invincible, and the Tagals know it.

While I was in the island I never saw a soldier flinch or groan or cry out when he was shot, or falter when the fire was thickest. With such men as these they can crush Aguinaldo's army, and never on the face of this earth suffer that flag which floats over Luzon to be pulled down.

The business opportunities in the archipelago are many. The islands are rich, and when order is restored will grow in wealth at a rapid rate. With a stable government money from the United States will float into the Philippines and the islands will be Americanized in a short time. American manufacturers, merchants and railroad builders will, in my opinion, find an important field for operation in that part of our new domain.—[Brigadier-General Funston.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

Adjourned Public Hearing.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
PROVIDENCE, March 1, 1900.

The Committee on Fisheries of the House of Representatives will hear further all persons interested in the following Acts:

AN ACT in amendment of Chapter 170 of the General Laws:

AN ACT in amendment of Chapter 173 of the General Laws:

In the Chamber of the House, on Wednesday, March 7, 1900, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE R. LAWTON, Chairman.

JAMES J. NOLAN, Clerk.

The Newport Hospital

General Visiting Day at the Hospital.

ALL THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED IN NEWPORT'S GREATEST CHARITY ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO VISIT AND INSPECT THE HOSPITAL ON THURSDAY, THE 8th INST., FROM 3 TO 5 IN THE AFTERNOON.

March 5, 1900.

Notice.

F. S. Waite, having secured space in the Boston Store, 153 Thames street, will remove from 327 Thames street with the agency of Butterick Patterns and Lewando's French Dye House, about March 7, 1900.

Department of Streets and Highways.

MARCH 6, 1900.

If residents who are aware of the want of street signs in any locality, or need of change of any existing signs, will communicate the information to this office, the matter will have prompt attention.

By direction of the Committee of Streets and Highways.

WILLIAM HAMILTON,
Street Commissioner.

Three Months
—FOR—
Twenty Five Cents

THE NEWPORT JOURNAL IS COMPILED EACH WEEK FROM THE COLUMNS OF THE DAILY NEWS WITH SPECIAL REGARD TO THE NEEDS OF PEOPLE IN OTHER CITIES WHO ARE INTERESTED IN NEWPORT AFFAIRS, BUT WHO DO NOT REGULARLY SEE THE DAILY PAPER.

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T. T. PITMAN, Publisher.

For Rent Unfurnished
Or For Sale.

The premises 40 Everett street; a substantial, well built house. Will sell at a moderate price or will lease. Apply to

R. C. DERBY,

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 8 A. M.—For New England—Snow or sleet and warmer tonight, except probably rain in south portion; Wednesday, snow or rain, followed by clearing; colder in west portion; high easterly winds.

BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, March 6, 8 A. M.—For Boston and vicinity—Snow, turning to rain this afternoon or tonight; clearing Wednesday morning; warmer tonight; high east to southeast winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The weak area of low barometer which covered the southwestern portion of the country yesterday morning developed in to a storm of considerable energy during the day, which at 8 p. m. was central over Missouri. During the night it continued to move northeastward, and this morning was central over lower Michigan, with lowest pressure of 29.5 inches. It has caused generally cloudy weather over the central and eastern portion of the country, with snow and rain in the central valleys, lake region and New England.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

March 6.	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature.	32	34	36
Barometer.	30.32	30.19	30.05
Wind.	E	E	SE
Weather.	Cloudy	Rain	Rain

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6.

Sun rises	6 h 12 m
Sun sets	17 h 40 m
Moon sets	— h — m
Length of day	11 h 28 m
Day's increase	2 h 24 m
High water	11 h 29 m; 23 h 58 m

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7.

Sun rises	6 h 11 m
Sun sets	17 h 41 m
Moon sets	0 h 19 m
Length of day	11 h 30 m
Day's increase	2 h 26 m
High water	12 h 31 m; — h — m

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

Sun rises	6 h 09 m
Sun sets	17 h 42 m
Moon sets	1 h 18 m
Length of day	11 h 33 m
Day's increase	2 h 29 m
High water	0 h 58 m; 13 h 37 m

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

Sun rises	6 h 07 m
Sun sets	17 h 43 m
Moon sets	2 h 08 m
Length of day	11 h 36 m
Day's increase	2 h 32 m
High water	2 h 05 m; 14 h 45 m

Moon's Phases.

First Quarter, March 8, 0 h 34 m, W.
Full Moon, March 16, 3 h 12 m, W.
Last Quarter, March 24, 0 h 36 m, E.
New Moon, March 30, 15 h 20 m, W.

NEW TODAY.

Wanted—Girl; 7th page.
Lost—Scarf Pin; 7th page.
Wanted—Machinists; 7th page.
Furniture at Auction; 8th page.
Large Sale of Furniture; 8th page.
Cuticura Soap and Ointment; 3d page.
Portsmouth—Stock for Sale; 8th page.
Wanted—Wide-Awake Person; 7th page.
Wanted—Girl for Housework; 7th page.
H. A. Heath & Co.—Opticians; 6th page.
Wanted—Woman for Housework; 7th page.
H. L. DeBlois—Seed Potatoes, etc.; 3d page.
Street Commissioner—Street Signs; 4th page.
W. S. Langley—Bachelor Apartments; 7th page.
J. W. Horton & Co.—New Carpets, etc.; 3d page.
E. Griffith—Edison Phonograph Records; 8th p.

Changes of advertisements should be sent in the night before or early on the day of issue to insure insertion.

FOR SALE.

On Honeyman Hill, a property containing a large Swiss villa, stable, greenhouses, bowling alleys and 22 acres of land.

Also another property containing a Queen Anne cottage, with stable, etc., and about 12 acres of land. Both are on the hill at an elevation of 120 feet and command a fine view of the ocean at the south and Narragansett Bay on the north as well as the pretty valley running north and south just west of these properties. They can now be had at tempting prices and are also for rent.

HERBERT L. DYER,
TRAVERS' BLOCK, Corner Bellevue Avenue and Bath Road.

Steam and Hot Water Heating,

Electric Bells, Burglar Alarms
Gas and Electric Lighting.

Philip F. Conroy,

TELEPHONE 272. 181 THAMES ST.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.

HENRY BULL, JR.,
Fire Insurance,
197 Thames Street.

For Rent.

Dwelling house on the property known as the Hall estate, situate corner Broadway and Collins street. Suitable for boarding-house or for residence of physician or dentist.
FULL PARTICULARS OF
HENRY BULL, JR.,
SOLE AGENT,
197 Thames Street.

MASSAGE.

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse.
General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity if desired. Also Swedish movements. 16 Newport avenue.

Miss E. C. Dimock, Masseuse.
Refers to DOCTOR DOUGLAS GRAHAM, BOSTON, by whom was graduated. 206 Spring street. Telephone 376-4.

Dr. E. C. HOLLOWAY,
CHIROPODIST AND ELECTROLYSIAN,
Office, 70 Spring St., Newport, R. I. Open Evenings. Orders may be left at Seabury's Shoe Store.

Bargain Sales!

We shall continue our bargain sales the remainder of this week and will place on sale many articles which in value and price are real bargains.

J. M. K. SOUTHWICK,
185 Thames Street.

Jamestown Real Estate Agency.

Furnished Cottages for the season of 1900.

A. W. LUTHER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Ferry Wharf, Jamestown, R. I.

EDWIN T. BANNING
Architect,
209 Thames Street.
ROOM 26.

A. O'D. TAYLOR.
Building Sites, corner of Touro and Kay Streets, formerly the "Tooker Estate."

Two lots: one, 68 feet front on Touro street by 100 deep; and one, 48 feet on Touro and 100 on Kay street; each lot 6,800 feet. Price on application.

The attention of professional men and gentlemen seeking sites for private residences is specially directed to this choice locality.
Office, 124 Bellevue Avenue.
Telephone No. 320.

MARRIED.

FORBES—HERUBE—At the Parsonage, by Rev. J. Frank Fleming, Sunday, March 4, 1900, Auburn Lee Forbes and Georgianna Herube, both of Fall River.

DIED.

JOHNSON—In this city, 6th inst., Mary Ann, wife of James W. Johnson, in the 62d year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
HUDSON—In this city, 6th inst., Catherine W., wife of Stephen A. Hudson, aged 61 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
GREENE—In this city, Tuesday morning, 6th inst., Miss Elizabeth Ruth Greene, in the 88th year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
KYLE—In Flushing, L. I., 4th inst., Ellie, wife of Professor Paul Kyle and daughter of Karl Hertgen, of this city.
Providence papers please copy.
WARNER—In Ross, England, March 3, 1900, Annie Taylor, widow of William H. Warner, Esq., and daughter of the late Hon. Robert Johnston, of Annandale and Murphy's Hill, St. Ann's, Jamaica, West Indies.
GLADDING—In Providence, 5th inst., Margaret, widow of William J. Gladding, formerly of this city.
Funeral services at Belmont Chapel, Wednesday, March 7, at 1 o'clock.
O'CONNOR—In Fall River, 4th inst., James F. O'Connor, aged 44 years.
STRANGE—In Fall River, 4th inst., Abraham Strange, aged 89 years.
JUST—In Fall River, 4th inst., William Just, in his 59th year.
PARRY—In Lakeville, 2d inst., Lydia G., wife of John E. Parry, aged 71 years.
PARRY—In Lakeville, 3d inst., John E. Parry, aged 79 years.
ARUNDALE—In Fall River, 4th inst., Emma, wife of Samuel Arundale, formerly of New Bedford, aged 36 years.
FRYE—In Pottersville, 3d inst., Joseph Frye, aged 73 years.
WOOD—In Providence, 5th inst., Benjamin C. Wood, in his 52d year.
OSLIN—In Providence, 5th inst., Patrick Oslin, in his 55th year.
PETTIFORD—In Providence, 5th inst., John Pettiford, in his 68th year.
HUBBARD—In Providence, 6th inst., Marta, widow of William M. Hubbard, in her 88th year.
BAILEY—In East Greenwich, 4th inst., Daniel G. Bailey, in his 81st year.
TINKHAM—In Pawtucket, 5th inst., Henry Tinkham, in his 71st year.
ENGLISH—In Rumford, 4th inst., Jeannah, widow of Captain Samuel J. English, in her 87th year.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street. Residence, 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

JAMES A. DUNPHY, Undertaker and Embalmer, graduate Massachusetts College of Embalming. 613 Thames street. Residence 5 Mount Vernon street. Telephone at office and residence.

For Sale.

4 excellent building sites on Gardiner street. Sewer, gas, and water in the street. 1 full house lot on Bliss road. A bargain at price to close out the West Providence Land Co.'s holding; 1 fine building lot on Bliss road, 50 feet front by 120 feet in depth. 4 lots on Gibbs avenue at reasonable prices; one a corner lot. Cottage of 8 rooms besides bath room, containing bath, closet and bowl. Kelsey hot air heater. House built in the fall of 1899 and situated on the corner of Dartmouth and Channing streets. Can be bought on easy terms.

SIMEON HAZARD, Real Estate Agent,
91 BROADWAY.

DID YOU SWEAR LAST

YEAR AT THE THISTLE, WILD CARROT AND OTHER AGGRAVATING, LABOR-WASTING WILD STUFF THAT CAME UP ON YOUR LAND WITH YOUR OATS? NO! THEN YOU MUST HAVE SOWN

Our Vermont Seed Oats.

WE DO NOT CLAIM EVERYTHING FOR THEM—ONLY THAT THEY

ARE THE BEST.

READY FOR DELIVERY NOW.

H. L. MARSH & CO.

Republican Caucuses.

At a meeting of the Republican City Committee of the City of Newport, held on Tuesday, February 20, 1900, the following call for Primary Meetings and a City Convention was ordered.

Primary Meetings.

Pursuant to a call of the Republican State Central Committee inviting the Republican electors of the state and all others without regard to past political affiliations who believe in the principles of the Republican party and endorse its policies, to unite in the choice of delegates to the Republican State Convention and to the First Congressional District Convention, the Republican Electors of the City of Newport are requested to meet in their respective Ward Rooms, on **Tuesday, March 6, 1900,** at 7 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating and electing from each of their respective wards five (5) delegates to attend a Republican City Convention to be held in the Representatives' Chamber at the State House, on Thursday, March 8, 1900 at 8 o'clock P. M.; also to nominate and elect from each of their respective wards, five (5) members of the Republican City Committee, a Caucus Warden and a Caucus Clerk for the ensuing political year.

City Convention.

A convention of the delegates of the Republican party, elected at the above-named caucuses, will be held in the Representatives' Chamber, at the State House, on **Thursday, March 8, 1900** at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating one (1) Senator and five (5) Representatives to represent the City of Newport in the next General Assembly, the said Senator and Representatives to be voted for on Wednesday, April 4, 1900; to elect eighteen (18) delegates to attend the Republican State Convention, to be held in Providence, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900 at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for General Officers of the State for the year ensuing, and the choice of four Delegates at Large and four Alternates at Large to the Republican National Convention, to be holden in Philadelphia, Pa., June 19, 1900; to elect a member of the Republican State Central Committee for the ensuing year and to elect eighteen (18) delegates to attend the First Congressional District Convention, to be held in Providence, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900 at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing two Delegates and two Alternates to attend the Republican National Convention, to be holden at Philadelphia, Pa., on Tuesday, June 19, 1900 for the purpose of nominating Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

The polls at the caucuses will open at 7 o'clock P. M. and shall be closed at 9:30 o'clock P. M.

R. P. HAMILTON,
Chairman Republican City Committee.
THOS. B. CONGDON, Sec'y.

BIRTHS IN 1899.

Statistics Regarding Them Gathered from the Census Returns.

The census of births during the year 1899, as prepared by Mr. Francis Stanhope, shows that the population was increased to the extent of 621, or 18 more than in 1898. This is an increase of about three per cent over the previous year.

Arranged by wards, the births occurred as follows: First ward, 188; Second, 117; Third, 96; Fourth, 162; Fifth, 168; total, 621.

There were 333 boys and 287 girls, 36 colored and 585 whites; 21 black boys and 15 black girls, 312 white boys and 272 white girls.

January was the banner month for total and for boys, but October was a close second and girls had the call. In January 45 boys and only 24 girls were born, while in October there were 32 boys and 36 girls. October was a strictly white man's month, it and July being the only ones in which a colored baby was not born. February was the star month for dark-skinned babies, as seven were born in that month. The record by months is as follows: January 69, February 51, March 46, April 46, May 49, June 39, July 43, August 44, September 43, October 68, November 61, December 62.

January was the banner month for first babies, having 19; October was first with duplicates, also with 19; January was first with the third addition, having 13, which it is hoped will not prove an unlucky number. October was first with baby No. 4, having 16. After No. 4 was reached the number in any one month fell below 10. The total number of babies, according to the number born to the mother, was as follows: First baby 153, second 132, third 95, fourth 81, fifth 37, sixth 37, seventh 38, eighth 24, ninth 8, tenth 6, eleventh 3, fourteenth 1. The parentage of the high-numbered babies was as follows: Eleventh, one Italian, one Newport father and Block Island mother, one Newport father and Nova Scotia mother. The fourteenth child was born of Portuguese parents.

There were 12 pairs of twins, six of boys only, two of girls only, four of boys and girls.

Twenty-two still births were reported, and in 13 cases—6 white and 7 colored—the child was born out of wedlock.

THE SCHOOL CENSUS.

The school census, as it is called, of children in Newport between the ages of five and sixteen years, has just been completed by Mr. Francis Stanhope, the veteran census taker. The total is 4,460, or 125 in excess of that of last year, which in turn showed a gain of 250 over the previous year; so that the increase in children of these ages in Newport during the past two years has been 375, or nearly 10 per cent. The figures for this year are as follows:

Ward.	Public.	Catholic.	Select.	No School.	Reform School.	Total
1	569	215	27	127	2	940
2	644	147	4	91	1	887
3	493	141	26	99	1	760
4	435	210	26	91	2	806
5	562	342	8	163	1	1067
Total,	2697	1054	91	571	7	4460

Compared with the figures of last year, this shows a gain of 42 in the First, 20 in the Third, 30 in the Fourth and 40 in the Fifth wards, and a loss of 15 in the Second.

By schools, the public schools gain 103, the Catholic lose 32, the select gain 27, "no school" loses 29, and the reform school loses 5.

The regular school age is from seven to 15 years, and this census includes children two years younger and one year older than the law says must go to school. The great majority of those reported as attending no school are under seven years.

HANDBALL TOURNAMENT.

The first match in the handball tournament at the Young Men's Christian Association has been played, between J. S. Tobin and C. E. Price, the former winning two out of three games by the following score: 21 0, 18 21, 21 8.

The fourteen players are drawn to play as follows in the first round: H. A. Curtis vs. J. A. Boone, J. S. Tobin vs. C. E. Price, H. C. Albro, Jr., vs. G. P. Peckham, S. B. Reynolds, a bye; W. L. Tisdale, a bye; S. Gratrix vs. W. D. Hazard, S. B. Newton vs. S. W. McCrone, H. R. Chase vs. E. Greene.

ON THE VOTING LISTS.

The voting lists posted yesterday for the coming election, and those to be used at the ward caucuses, contain 5,198 names, probably the largest number ever on the Newport ward lists. They are divided as follows:

Ward.	Real.	Registry.	Total.
1	624	366	990
2	804	332	1,136
3	665	425	1,090
4	696	318	1,014
5	665	303	968
Total,	3,454	1,744	5,198

In printing the lists a new scheme has been followed. Heretofore all the names have been arranged alphabetically, the registry voters being distinguished from the property voters by having their names printed a trifle more to the left. This led to more or less trouble in the caucuses. Now the two lists are entirely separate. The taxpaying voters' names, arranged alphabetically, are on the left-hand side of the sheet, and the registry voters' names, also alphabetically, on the right-hand side; a heavy black ruled line separates the two. It will now be necessary for a would-be voter to announce, when presenting himself, whether he is a taxpaying or a registry voter, because there are two lists. The new arrangement will simplify things greatly at the fall caucuses.

Dinner Sets!

We shall sell for the next week

6 English Printed Dinner Sets, 112 PIECES.

For $6.98.

Walsh Bros.

222 THAMES STREET.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Purser Tefft of the Beaver Tail is confined to his home by a slight illness and his place on the boat is being filled by Mr. A. L. Chandler.

Among the improvements to be made at the Newport landing of the ferry company will be a concrete walk from the slip up to the Police Station. This will be appreciated by any one who has had occasion to travel on the wharf in wet weather.

The work on the ferry slip is now nearly completed. There yet remains the stringer to be put on the spiles on the north side and the planking, and this work will make it necessary for the Beaver Tail to land at Commercial wharf for a day or two. The spile driver was at work this morning, driving spiles by the Torpedo Station's float, but the storm compelled them to give up work.

Mr. Eugene Peckham, who has hired the old ferry house on Knowles's court, arrived today with his son from Marion, Mass.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. H. LeRoy Dresser is in town.

—Mr. Samuel Powel, Jr., went to Philadelphia last night.

—Miss Mary E. Finn and Miss Sarah G. Keith are visiting in New York.

—Training ship Monongahela has sailed from St. Thomas for San Juan, Porto Rico.

—Mrs. Silas Dickerson and Mrs. Kinlock have returned from a two weeks' visit to Boston.

—At the prayer and praise service this evening in Grace Chapel, Mr. McLean will speak and Mr. Wilson will sing.

—Mrs. Annie Hertgen Kyle, wife of Professor Paul Kyle, died in Flushing, Long Island, yesterday, from pneumonia. She was a daughter of Carl Hertgen of this city.

—Mrs. Wallace, formerly Miss Willing, who died recently in Paris, for many years spent the summer in Newport with her daughter, Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, at her residence on Ochre Point.

—Instructor Burdick and a number of members of the gymnasium classes of the Young Men's Christian Association will go to Providence this evening, to witness the annual physical culture exhibition of Brown University in Infantry hall.

—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has contributed $1,000, Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Drexel $500 each, and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce and Richard T. Wilson $250 each, for the maintenance of hospital ship Maine in connection with the South African war.

—Mrs. James P. Kernochan, who went abroad last autumn, is now at Monte Carlo, where she has a villa for this month. She will be joined soon by Mrs. William F. Burden. Mrs. Kernochan has been in Rome the greater part of the winter.

—Mrs. Robert Goelet has offered, in behalf of herself and her children, to erect a bronze statue, "Alma Mater," on the plaza in front of the library building of Columbia College, at a cost of about $25,000. She intends it to be a memorial to her husband, who was a member of the class of 1860.

—News has been received of the death of Mrs. William H. Warner in Ross, England. Mrs. Warner married an English gentleman and had resided abroad for nearly 50 years. She was the youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Johnston, who formerly owned the so-called "Peterson" place and is the sister of Mrs. Powel.

—The large organ in Kay Chapel has been found very much in need of repairs and workmen are now engaged upon it. This has made necessary a change in the union service which was announced to be held in the chapel tomorrow, but which will be held in Trinity Church instead. The other Lenten services will be held in Kay Chapel.

—An operation was performed upon Mr. Abram A. Tilley today by Dr. Darrah of this city and Dr. A. L. Mason of the Harvard Medical School, who has been in consultation with the local physician on the case. The patient passed successfully through the operation and his friends are encouraged to hope that he may recover.

—Major Edwin St. J. Greble, assistant adjutant general, United States volunteers, and captain in the Second United States artillery, has been relieved from duty as adjutant general of the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, Cuba, and has reported to Major General Wood, the commanding general, Division of Cuba, for duty.

—The interest in the Republican ward caucuses this evening will centre in the contests for members of the ward committees. In the First and Third wards, at least, there will be opposition to the re-election of the present members, and the tickets will also probably contain a list of candidates for delegates to the city convention different from those prepared by the city committee. There are likely to be no contests in the other three wards.

—The weather of the past three days has been worthy of March. Sunday was as pleasant a day as one could wish for, yesterday was an ideal pneumonia day, with a cold northeast wind; today it snowed and rained and was disagreeable generally, both on land and on the water. The towboats still remain in port, the Block Island boat did not go over to the island, and people generally helped the weather by allowing the rain to wash the snow off the sidewalks.

Lord Pauncefote to Remain Indefinitely.

LONDON, March 6.—The Associated Press learns that the British government has decided that Lord Pauncefote will remain as ambassador at Washington indefinitely.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS.

Jamestown Charter and Fisheries Appropriation Considered.

[Special despatch to the News.]

PROVIDENCE, March 6.—The senate committee on corporations held an adjourned hearing today on the act to incorporate the Conanicut Light & Power Company. A petition, signed by 24 residents of the town of Jamestown, was presented, asking that the charter be granted; but it was found that 23 of the signers, although taxpayers, are summer residents and have no vote in the town. Mr. John J. Watson, Jr., said the Jamestown Light & Water Company believes it has an exclusive franchise to furnish lighting facilities in the town, and that it would have grounds for action against the town if the new company were given a franchise. The franchise of the Jamestown Light & Water Company was read. No one else appeared in favor or against the act, and the committee held the matter for further consideration.

The house committee on finance held a hearing today on the petition for an increase of the appropriation for the commissioners of inland fisheries from $2,000 to $5,000. Professor Bumpus of Brown University explained that the commissioners desire to purchase a launch in which to visit the localities along the coast where experiments are being made in the cultivation of clams and in the investigation of the possibilities of making large catches of tilefish off the Rhode Island coast. The committee held the matter for further consideration.

COMPROMISE REACHED.

Strike of the Granite Cutters at Milford N. H., Ended.

MILFORD, N. H., March 6.—The strike of the granite cutters is ended and the 130 employes of the local companies will return to work tomorrow. The obstacle which caused the strike was the date at which the new schedule should go into effect. At a conference, this morning a compromise was reached, by which the rate of wages will be $3 for a workday of eight hours, to take effect April 1. With regard to piece work, a price list will be formulated and go into effect on the same day.

STORM WIDESPREAD.

Street Car and Railroad Traffic Interrupted at Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The storm of snow, hail, sleet and rain which swept over Chicago all day yesterday and last night paralyzed train service on the three elevated roads. The elevated roads were brought to a standstill in the early evening hours and the electric surface lines ran cars only at long intervals. Telegraph and telephone lines in and out of the city were broken in many places on account of the heavy coating of ice on them and business was handled with difficulty. All incoming trains were late, and some from the West did not arrive until this morning. One man was killed and scores of persons were injured by falling on the icy sidewalks.

Navigation on the east shore of the lake is suspended. The easterly winds have driven the ice back to this side of the lake, and today the fields extended out into the lake for over 10 miles.

Despatches received in this city show that the storm extended over Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

For the last 36 hours the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin have experienced a series of storms remarkable for their severity. The centre, however, appears to have been through Wisconsin and Illinois and along Lake Michigan, where heavy snow, changing to hail, then to rain, and accompanied by a wind that at times amounted to a gale, has resulted in a partial demoralization of the telegraph and telephone systems, and has badly crippled railway service.

At Duluth, St. Paul, Dubuque, La Crosse and Milwaukee snow has fallen, ranging in depth from three inches in Dubuque to 20 inches in Milwaukee. Chicago was pelted with snow, rain and hail alternately, all in large quantities, while at Omaha and St. Louis heavy rain and sleet storms raged for hours.

GROUNDED IN THE RIVER.

Detroit Car Ferries, Carrying Passenger Trains, Tied Up.

DETROIT, Mich., March 6.—Five car ferries carrying east and west-bound passenger trains over the Wabash and Michigan Central roads were grounded, either on packed ice or on the shallow middle ground of the river, for intervals of two to eight hours last night and today. The Grand Trunk's ferries Lansdowne and Great Western were each partly unmanageable and were drifted on the middle ground. The Canadian Pacific's boat Ontario had a similar experience. The ferry transport owned by the Michigan Central was stuck for seven hours last night, with a trainload of passengers. Michigan Central east-bound train 32 was tied up in the river today for two hours, on board ferry-boat Michigan Central. All the boats were released today, without inconvenience beyond the delay. The storm has ceased and the weather today turned soft and mild.

Snowing Again in Northern New York.

MALONE, N. Y., March 6.—Northern New York is experiencing another big storm, now having fallen fast for the last five hours. The superintendent of William Rockefeller's preserve on Debar mountain in the Adirondacks reports the snow five feet two inches on the level.

SEA RUNNING HIGH.

Navigation Suspended at Chatham in Expectation of a Storm.

CHATHAM, Mass., March 6.—An easterly storm prevails along the coast today, with a strong southeast wind blowing and every indication of a severe snowstorm. All navigation seems to be suspended here, no vessels of any kind having passed over the shoals today, as the sea is running very high outside.

Tug Edgar F. Luckenbach, towing British ship Timandra, bound to Boston, is at anchor under the lee of the Handkerchief shoals; also tug Scranton, towing two barges from Hoboken for Boston; tug Concord, with three barges for Philadelphia; tug Triton, towing four-masted barge Independent, Newport News for Boston; Reading railroad tug Tamaqua, from Philadelphia, towing barge Ashland for Portland, and the Richardson and Tuxtant for Boston. Also at anchor is four-masted Standard Oil barge No. 58, from Bayonne for Boston.

CABLE TO MANILA.

To Go by Way of Honolulu, Midway Islands and Guam.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Senate committee on naval affairs today ordered a favorable report upon the bill to construct a cable to Manila by way of Honolulu, Midway islands and Guam. It is to be under the direction of the Navy Department and to be a government cable.

UNJUST AND UNTRUE.

Senator Symon of Oregon Resents Carter's Charge.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—At the opening of the Senate's session today, Mr. Hansbrough of North Dakota, reported a House joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to place under bond the "mammoth tree grove" and the "South Park grove of big trees" in Calaveras and Tuolumne counties, California, the idea being that the government acquire the groves. The resolution was adopted.

At the conclusion of morning business Mr. Symon of Oregon called up the resolution on the seating of former Senator Quay. He addressed the Senate in answer to the speech of Mr. Carter, delivered yesterday, in the course of which the Montana Senator adverted to the reasons which induced him to vote against Mr. Corbett, who was an appointee of the governor of Oregon. He said Mr. Carter had made the distinct charge that Corbett had corrupted the legislature and defeated the desire of the people of Oregon. He could not, he said, permit this "unjust and untrue" charge to go unchallenged.

Senator Nelson introduced an amendment to the Porto Rican bill, extending the customs laws of the United States over the island of Porto Rico.

Election Case in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The House today, without preliminary business, resumed the consideration of the Aldrich-Robbins contested election case from the Fourth Alabama district, which was taken up last Friday. Mr. Robbins, the sitting member, who is a Democrat, took the floor for an hour in defense of his right to his seat.

Geraldine, Famous Racing Mare, Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—Geraldine, the famous racing mare of phenomenal speed at short distances, holder of the world's record for a half-mile, in 46 seconds, is dead, at Spreckel's Napa farm. Her newly born foal, by Creighton, died at the same time.

A Mississippi Anti-Mob Bill.

JACKSON, Miss., March 6.—The upper house of the legislature has passed the Adams anti-mob bill, providing that a person accused of rape shall be given an immediate trial and that the sheriff or officer who allows a prisoner to be taken from his custody and lynched shall be arraigned before the circuit court.

WINDOW FLOWERS.

The love of flowers appears to be inherent to mankind. They appeal even to the admiration of the savage, dull it may be to the subtler charms of art or music. While not infrequently one sees a person to whom the most gorgeous sunset is naught but the decline of the sun; who is flippant in sight of the sea, it is unusual to discover any one wholly insensible to a beautiful flower. To be sure, there are not a few who must have odor in order to appreciate form. With these we are somewhat impatient. Graceful lines and exquisite colors to us need not the addition even of fragrance, grateful as that may be. Of course there are extreme degrees of appreciation; the aesthetic pleasure of a Goethe, a Shakespeare or a Browning is no doubt more intense than that of any average observer.

The love of plants is manifested in cities in most pathetic ways. In the window of some forlorn tenement will be observed a box or pot of geraniums or heliotrope, of pinks or violets or primrose. Evidently these are loved and tended with care. The owners indeed may be straitened for food or clothing, but they keep the "wee bit posie," the symbol of purity and loveliness.

The top of a house or a window sill appear to the country man singularly inapt places for floriculture. Even the small square of yard, brick walled, mostly paved, and in the centre of which revolves an unsightly clothes drier, hardly suggests a garden. Yet, on the borders of this desert one often sees growing, like the redeeming flower of Piccioin, a plot of flowers well worthy to be called garden.

In the window are to be observed often the pleasant faces of pansies, the golden buttons of marigold, the spray of sweet alyssum or candy-tuft, and blue of fair forget-me-not. Tropaeolums twine and twist about like the serpents of Laocoon, while sweet peas smile from their variegated sunbonnets. Wandering Jew, money and periwinkle trail downward in streamers. It is not every one who can make flowers grow this way. There are those to whom the instinct comes—a genius as God-given as poetry or music. Such persons accomplish with ease what to others is either a task or an impossibility. It is touching to see how Nature will respond to a little wooing. She does not ask for acreage, but love. Let her once feel that she is dear and she unveils at once.

Ferns, most graceful of all foliage plants, and showing, like Cleopatra, "infinite variety," may be grown in windows, especially in the Wardian case. This is but a pen or receptacle glazed over by bell glass or more elaborate contrivance. It is a miniature hothouse, in fact. In it we have seen even the mayflower blossom. Around it we may plant morning glories. Ere winter is over they will pitch their tents on the highest attainable kopjes. Only afford them strings and they will climb. To them one may add cypress vine and thunbergia, both delicate and pretty, as is the charming manettia.

It certainly relieves the winter tedium to watch from day to day the life and doings of our plants.—[Professor William Whitman Bailey, in Providence Journal.

"ASTIGMATISM," What Is It?

THE ARTICLE ON "GLASSES AND HEADACHES" IN THE DAILY NEWS OF FEB. 23 WILL TELL YOU.

HAVE YOU GOT IT?

VERY LIKELY. NINETY PER CENT OF THE PEOPLE HAVE IT. READ THE ARTICLE AND SEE WHAT IT DOES TO YOU. THEN COME TO ME AND HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED SCIENTIFICALLY AND I WILL TELL YOU MORE ABOUT IT. CRITICAL TESTS ARE AS NOTHING, UNLESS MADE BY ONE WITH LONG EXPERIENCE IN EXAMINING EYES.

I OFFER YOU TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE AND GIVE YOU TRUTHFUL ADVICE FREE.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

MUELLER, Scientific Optician, 106 Bellevue Ave

Y. M. C. A. WORK.

Program for the Coming Annual Conference in This City.

The annual conference of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the sixth district of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, as previously announced, will be held in this city Friday, Saturday and Sunday, March 16, 17 and 18. The delegates will arrive Friday evening, when there will be a reception and banquet in the association rooms.

The program for Saturday morning will be as follows: 9:30, devotional exercises, led by E. G. Castor of New Bedford; 10, paper on "The Need of Progressive Bible Study," by A. T. Stratton of Pawtucket; 11, paper on "The Unorganized Point," by E. G. Randal of Taunton.

Saturday afternoon the sessions will begin at 2:30, with devotional exercises conducted by John P. Lantz of Whitman, and papers will be read as follows: "To Every Man his Work," by William Knowles Cooper of Springfield; "The Indoor Contest," by William Burdick of this city, and "Religious Work in the Physical Department," by W. J. Davison of Fall River.

Saturday evening's session will open at 7:30 with a praise service, to be followed by an address on "The Man of To-morrow" by E. M. Robinson of Boston. This will be followed by a discussion of "The College Association," by H. C. Collin of Brown University, from the standpoint of a student, and by Rev. E. H. Porter of this city, from the standpoint of an alumnus.

Sunday the services will be inaugurated by a consecration meeting, conducted by W. D. Fellows in the Association rooms. Leading delegates will occupy the pulpits of the various city churches during the morning. At 4:15 there will be a boys' meeting, conducted by E. M. Robinson, and a women's meeting, conducted by W. D. Fellows, and at 5:30 a men's meeting, conducted by H. M. Moore. The delegates will speak in the churches at the evening services, beginning at 7 o'clock, and at 8:15 there will be a farewell service at which all the delegates will unite.

The sessions of the convention will be held in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms and in some one or more of the churches, to be selected.

HICCOUGHS MAY CAUSE DEATH.

Trouble Has Been Stopped, But the Patient Exhausted.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Hiccoughs may cause the death of Stephen A. Davis of Newark, N. J. A week ago Davis was taken ill with stomach trouble and last Wednesday began to hiccough. So severe was the strain that the next day he was unconscious. A physician stopped the hiccoughs temporarily, and the patient regained consciousness Friday, but that day the trouble began again more severely. Saturday Davis became delirious and Sunday was unconscious from exhaustion. Yesterday the hiccoughs stopped, but Davis is so weak that it is feared he cannot recover.

Death of a Motor Car Inventor.

CANNSTADT, Wurtemberg, March 6.—Herr Daimler, the inventor of the motor car bearing his name, died here today.

WILFUL WILHELMINA.

According to report, Queen Wilhelmina, who has been very fond of her English relatives, and proudly claimed friendship with Queen Victoria, has brought down the wrath of all the court, including her Aunt Albany, by espousing the Boer cause. Wilhelmina had much better espoused a man. The relations between the reigning house of England and that of Orange have been so intimate since the days a Prince of Orange sat upon the throne of Great Britain as King William III, and England has been such a warm supporter of the sovereign family of the Netherlands, that this graceless and almost impertinent estrangement of the young queen will not soon be forgotten or overlooked by the English people or the English court. But the Queen of Holland is fast reaching the point marked "impossible." There is so much meaning in that application, for, where it is once set against man or woman, king or commoner, its significance is fatal. The well-wishers of this young sovereign's future happiness begin to see snags ahead in her career. Temperamentally, she is "difficult," and now she shows indications of becoming "impossible." Her "enormously fat and spectacled mother," Queen Emma, is in the position of a hen who has hatched a duckling, and quite unable to follow or control her child's inclinations.—[Boston Herald.

The Complete Equipment and Large Force of Workmen enable the Daily News office to fill orders for job work promptly and well. Estimates given which will be found as low as quality of work will admit.

THE QUAKER BATH CABINET.

Turkish or Vapor Baths in your own house.

IT IS THE ONLY BATH WHICH PRESERVES HEALTH.

PREVENTS COLDS, FEVERS, LA GRIPPE AND DISEASE.

There is no man, woman or child in the world whom Turkish and vapor cabinet baths will not benefit.

A $12 BATH CABINET FOR ONLY $5.

LANDERS & SON, 167 Thames Street, Covell's Block

AGENTS FOR NEWPORT.

Fresh Table Eggs.

LANDERS & PECKHAM, 142 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 136-5.

Special Sale!

Canned Goods Still Lower

TO CLOSE OUT ENTIRE STOCK.

Also 2 lbs. Lamb hops, 25c.

H. F. ROONEY'S, 251 THAMES STREET.

Received this week, A NEW LINE OF

Nainsook Muslins,

IN LATEST PATTERNS, WHICH WE SHALL SELL AT

8c., 1 c., 13c. and 15c. per yard.

CINDERELLA CLOTH,

IN BLUE, PINK AND RED, AT

10c. per yard.

CURTAIN MUSLINS,

A LARGE VARIETY OF PATTERNS, AT

8c., 10c., 12c., 13c., 15c., 17c. and 22c per yard

Levy's 76 BROADWAY.

Caswell, Massey & Co., NEW YORK AND NEWPORT.

Pure Distilled Water,

50c. for five gallon carboy.

This water is absolutely pure and is used in making all our mineral waters. Obtained first from a deep artesian well, it is converted into steam, condensed, and aerated.

All Foreign and Native Waters on Hand.

SIPHONS OF SODA, VICHY, LITHIA, SELTZER, $1 50 a doz.

PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT A SPECIALTY. NIGHT CLERK IN ATTENDANCE.

Heavy goods delivered at 12 M. and 6 P. M. Special messengers at all hours.

212 Thames St., Cor. Church St. 6 Casino Building. Hotel Thorndike, Jamestown.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

OPERA HOUSE, ONE WEEK COMMENCING Monday, March 5.

Matinee Daily, Except Monday.

CORSE PAYTON'S

BIG STOCK COMPANY.

Recognized to be the Best.

REPERTOIRE FOR THE WEEK:

Monday Night,	"The Parisian Princess."
Tuesday Matinee,	"Drifted Apart."
Tuesday Night,	"My Kentucky Home."
Wednesday Matinee,	"The Parisian Princess."
Wednesday Night,	"The Octoroon."
Thursday Matinee,	"My Kentucky Home."
Thursday Night,	"The Galley Slave."
Friday Matinee,	"For Her Honor."
Friday Night,	"A Member of Congress."
Saturday Matinee,	"Life in Louisiana."
Saturday Night,	"A Gigantic Liar."

Continuous Performance.

Refined High Class Vaudeville Between Acts.

PRICES: Matinees, 10c. and 20c.; Nights, 10c., 20c. and 30c.

Dent's Kid Gloves

Cost $17.35 per dozen in New York. We sell them for $1 37 per pair.

All our Furnishing Goods must be sold and our prices are right to sell them.

W. C. LANGLEY & SON

174 THAMES STREET.

WATER.

Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlborough street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

IF YOU WANT GOOD HELP Drop a postal to LEARY'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, 108 Broadway.

TO EUROPE IN THREE DAYS.

Inventor Gresham's Solution of the Problem of Speedy Transportation.

To be able to cross the ocean in three days, to leave New York on Monday morning and to arrive in Liverpool sometime Wednesday night, seems too great an achievement to be within the realm of possibility, and yet there is a Brooklyn inventor who insists that he has not only solved the problem but that he will have a boat capable of accomplishing this marvelous feat ready for a trial trip within a few months.

James Gresham is the man who claims that he has succeeded in perfecting such an invention, and his standing as an inventor is such that there are few persons who would be willing to put themselves on record as being of the opinion that he will not be able to fulfill his promise. Already he has perfected several inventions, from the profits of which he has been able to amass a fortune, but these achievements, great as they have been, will sink into insignificance when compared to the new boat that will soon be ready for the launching.

Although Mr. Gresham is a singularly modest man, he has enough of the ego in his composition to enable him to realize the extent of his capabilities, and he does not hesitate to say that the boat that he has just invented will be to the ocean steamer of the present what the steamer itself was to the sailing vessels that plied between the ocean ports so many years ago. In other words, it is to be the twentieth century boat, the craft that is to open the way for all future improvements in this mode of conveyance.

Such is the assertion of the inventor, and if he has not over-estimated the merits of his invention the new craft will fully merit all the laudatory things that can be said about it. If the boat meets the expectations of its creator it will be able to make its 80 or 100 miles an hour with as much ease as the ocean greyhounds now cover their 20 knots. It will be able to cross the ocean in three days or to go around the word in 20.

All that Mr. Gresham can now show of his boat is a working model. But a 50-foot craft is now being constructed along the same lines and as soon as he can show that the scheme is a practical one a ship capable of entering for the ocean trade will be built. From that day, if it still proves successful, trans-Atlantic transportation will be revolutionized.

Mr. Gresham calls this marine novelty a "serpentine ship." The name is an appropriate one. With its long, snakey body and its bow and stern elevated like the head and tail of a sea-serpent, it certainly bears a striking resemblance to the fabled sea monster as our fancy has pictured it.

In describing this unique craft Mr. Gresham explains that the invention is nothing more or less than a new application of an old mechanical device. Archimedes, the Greek mathematician who lived some 2,100 years ago, invented the water screw and it is this principle that Mr. Gresham has worked out in a novel manner. A broad spiral flange has been built around the outside of the boat. Within this outer shell is another round and hollow shell. Here the power that turns the propeller flange and the whole outside cylinder is generated.

A special arrangement on the inside of the boat enables it to keep its equilibrium so perfectly that the rolling and pitching which attends the sailing of an ordinary ship is almost entirely avoided. The method by which this result has been accomplished requires a brief and somewhat dry mechanical explanation.

In the inner part of the boat is located the machinery that turns a long shaft extending from the bow to the stern of the boat. At each of these extremities and in the middle this shaft is connected by gearing wheels to the outer shell. As the result the turning of this shaft revolves the outer cylinder of the boat, while the revolving of the outer shell carries the flange with it, making of it a continuous propeller that extends from one end of the ship to the other. So nicely is the inner shell fitted in position, so carefully is it hung on ball bearings, so perfectly is it balanced and weighted that there is no friction or jar no matter how great the speed.

To make the proposition more clearly understood it may be said that this is the same principle on which a fish swims. It is not the movement of the fins that enables a fish to dart with such lightning-like rapidity through the water. If a fish used its fins alone it might churn the water into foam all around it and yet be able to move only at a snail's pace. The secret of the speed of the fish lies in the motion of its body. By simply curving its body in a serpentine motion it becomes what might be termed an animated lever that pushes it forward with the greatest rapidity.

The first glance at the inventor's model would give the idea that it was a new kind of submarine boat, and yet it will not go under water except so far as it sinks beneath the water in passing through the monstrous waves against which it will contend in its long voyages.

The elevations at the bow and stern are not the observation towers of a submarine boat, but are the companion ways by which the boat can be entered. Owing to the fact that the craft is so strangely constructed they will also serve as promenade decks and will give room for the navigation of the boat. The lookout will be located on the forward tower and the pilot will stand at his wheel in the tower at the stern.

The interior of the boat is divided much like that of an ordinary warship, in which space is necessarily limited. The space that is to be allotted to the crew and for express matter is forward of the engineer's room, while the staterooms and living compartments for passengers will be located aft the machinery. Owing to the small amount of space within the boat freight could scarcely be carried, but there will be plenty of room for passengers and ample facilities for the carrying of mail. In fact, it is believed that these boats will immediately take the place of the ordinary steamers in the transportation of the post between the two countries.

Mr. Gresham has already completed all arrangements for the interior operation of his unique craft. The ship will be lighted and heated by electricity, and electric bells and signals will connect every part of the boat. This, however, is commonplace as compared to the motive power, which is to be as great a surprise to the world as the "serpentine ship" itself. The machinery of the ship as well as the electrical machinery will be run by means of a motor of an entirely new character, the fuel for which will be a chemical preparation, the composition of which is a secret that the inventor refuses to disclose. He says, however, that so much power can be obtained from such a small amount of this fuel that he can easily store enough of it to enable him to run his vessel for a long distance. In fact, he says, it takes up less space than either petroleum or gasoline.

Mr. Gresham is the nephew of the late Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham, and several members of his family have been inventors of note.

DEBS FOR PRESIDENT.

Will be the Nominee of the Social-Democrats.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 6.—The national convention of the Social Democratic party was called to order this morning and probably will be in session the remainder of the week. Eleven states are represented by delegates who have arrived. The delegates who are here say there will be a consolidation of the Social Democratic party and the Socialist-Labor party.

The delegates are talking over the matter of a Presidential candidate, and it is conceded by all of them that Eugene V. Debs will be the nominee and that John B. Harriman of California will withdraw in his favor.

The object to be attained by the Social Democratic party is the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth, which means the collective ownership of all means of production and distribution. To accomplish this, the platform of the party will declare for a revision of the federal constitution, public ownership of all industries controlled by trusts, railroads, telegraph, telephone, water works, electric lights, and for legislation which will be favorable to the laboring masses.

Middle-of-the-road Populist leaders here are favorable to fusion with the Social Democrats, but leaders of the latter party oppose fusion.

MORRELL ISLAND DISAPPEARS.

Transport Grant Sails Over the Spot Where It is Charted.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—Chief Officer Crooskey of transport Grant said that February 3 the ship sailed over the spot where Morrell island has generally been supposed to be located. It is on all sailing charts, but at 11:30 a. m., on the date mentioned, the Grant sailed over the position, in Lat. 29 degrees 57 minutes north; lon. 174 degrees 31 minutes east, and not a trace of the island could be found. At noon any land 40 feet above the level of the sea could be seen for a distance of 25 miles.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Rutherfurd are in Paris.

—Mr. Ogden Codman, Jr., of New York is in town.

—Mr. Charles Lanier and a party have gone to Jekyl Island.

—Hon. John P. Sanborn is confined at home by a severe cold.

—The business of the late Charles F. Bates will be continued.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lorillard returned from Europe on the Lucania.

—Miss Norman is visiting her sister, Mrs. Frederick H. Prince, in Boston.

—Owing to the storm, there was but one session of the public schools today.

—Rev. J. F. Fleming of the Second Baptist Church will speak at The Beacon this evening.

—The improvements at the Casino are nearly completed. The capacity of the grill rooms has been nearly doubled.

—Mr. Richard A. Canfield has returned from an extended visit abroad. He was ill and under a physician's care during nearly all the time he was absent.

—Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews and Mr. and Mrs. G. Mason Janney are passengers on steamship Saale, which sailed today from New York for Bremen.

—Owing to the threatening weather the owner of schooner yacht Constellation, after getting ready to start, postponed his departure for the South until the conditions are more favorable. The yacht is still here.

—Miss Anna Axworthy of Erie, Penn., George W. Sykes and A. McPhail of New York, C. S. Warner of Philadelphia and E. A. Kendall, J. H. Eustis and James Browne of Boston are registered at the Perry House.

—Rev. W. G. Cassard, U. S. N., chaplain of the Naval Training Station, delivered his lecture, "Through the War on Battleship Indiana," before a large audience last evening at Trinity Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Providence, for the benefit of the Deaconess' fund.

SENSIBLE FADS.

Spoon crazes and monogram fan epidemics have been succeeded by a rational and useful mania, and that is that each one has her own special hobby, the more useful and practical the better. One person has chosen plates for her specialty, and plates of all sizes and shapes will soon adorn her rooms. Each place on her travels will be remembered by a plate, while all her friends and relatives have been notified that plates will be most acceptable for birthday gifts. Another lady has the unique idea of collecting a set of anniversary cups and saucers. Whenever her wedding day rolls around she adds a cup and saucer. One fair maiden, a bride-to-be, is making a collection of fine towels, and they are beauties, all embroidered with the colors of the rooms they are to be used in—a dozen in red, a dozen in blue, etc.

Cut glass makes a charming collection, and it is surprising how quickly the pieces accumulate. A lady whose home is exquisitely dainty confessed she saved her dimes most religiously and then waited for a bargain in what she was wanting. A collection of dainty "mouchoirs" is the pride of every girl's heart, and "handkerchief" parties are quite the thing. Each girl brings her work; it is such a fine opportunity to show off one's dainty thimble and gorgeous chatelaine with its scissors and other work box attachments. Sewing is rapidly coming to the front as a fine art, and taking its long vacant place in the accomplishments of the nineteenth century maidens.

An apron craze is also evident, from the sheer gauzy affairs to big practical colored aprons for kitchen use. A collection of aprons is a most acceptable gift to a young housekeeper.

A very intellectual girl regards books as her fad. Each one is duly inscribed and she points proudly to a case filled with them, each one a souvenir of some city, time or memorable occasion. Still another collection is being made of Chinese and Japanese articles of all descriptions. This is a most interesting study and the case is filled with everything from a fine antique vase to a hideous Chinese idol.

Photographs make a charming fad, and a collection shown of Chicago views is a wonderful revelation of how much natural beauty there is here if one only looks for it.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Card.

The undersigned hereby agrees to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. He also guarantees a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory, or money refunded.

EMIL S. BLUMENKRANZ.

CARRIED OFF THE MAILS.

Yaquis Capture Tegota and Lay Siege to Cocorit.

CHICAGO, March 6.—A special to the Tribune from Potam, Mexico, says: Three days ago the Yaquis intercepted the mail, which was being conveyed under an escort of 300 soldiers. Of the 300 soldiers all were dispersed except two, who were hanged to trees. The Yaquis carried off the mails.

Yesterday the Yaquis laid siege to Cocorit and captured Tegota, a mile below. They will attempt to burn Cocorit if it holds out beyond tomorrow. There are 3,000 Yaquis between Potam and Torin. Twenty-four Mexican soldiers have been brought into the military hospital and nine Yaquis are reported dead. Mail communication between Potam and Guaymas has been stopped.

Today 27 Yaquis fired into a body of 200 Mexican soldiers on the road between Potam and Torin and disappeared. Between Potam and Torin, 15 miles distant, 16 bodies are hanging to trees, 14 being Yaquis and two Mexicans.

An expedition of 400 men has left Potam to open the road to Cocorit and great fighting is expected.

NEW BALTIMORE & OHIO TERMINAL.

Secured by the Proposed Seaboard Air Line Extension.

NEW YORK, March 6.—It is the general belief in railroad circles in this state that the extension of the Seaboard air line by direct route from Richmond to Washington, which was authorized by the legislature last week, means the extension of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to Newport News, says a special from Newport News, Va., to the Tribune. This scheme has been talked of for some time, and it has been known that the Baltimore & Ohio is after a terminus which is nearer the Atlantic than Baltimore. Just how the road could reach Newport News without having to build 200 miles of extra track from near Staunton, Va., was a puzzle to railway men, and they seem to see it solved in the Seaboard air line extension. At Washington the Seaboard will form a junction with the Baltimore & Ohio, which will give the railroad a right of way down to Richmond, and then it will be necessary to build only 70 miles of track in order to reach deep water at Newport News.

KANSAS CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Established to Prevent the Further Introduction of Tuberculosis.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 6.—A proclamation has been issued by Governor Stanly, at the solicitation of the live stock sanitary commission, declaring a quarantine which practically excludes the shipment of dairy cattle into Kansas. The quarantine is established in order to prevent the further introduction of tuberculosis into Kansas herds. It applies to dairy cattle and cattle used in breeding and developing dairy stock. The proclamation makes the quarantine specific against the New England states and New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado.

FINANCIERS AT PALM BEACH.

Bank Presidents Say They are Simply on Pleasure Bent.

NEW YORK, March 6.—J. P. Morgan and a party of friends have left New York for a trip to Palm Beach, Fla. Among the guests were Robert W. Whitney, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Markoe, Miss Hamilton and Mrs. William Douglas. Mr. Morgan's arrival in Palm Beach will bring together in that resort a group of men famous in financial circles in this city. The bank presidents who are there already are James Stillman of the National City Bank, J. T. Woodward of the Hanover National Bank, I. Edward Simmons of the Fourth National Bank, and W. A. Nash of the Corn Exchange Bank. Other bank presidents expect to join the group, but all of them affirm that they are on pleasure bent, and that alone. Mr. Morgan is booked to sail on the Oceanic March 21.

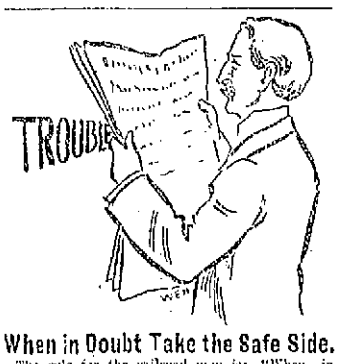
President Diaz and Pan-American Exposition.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 6.—Minister Mariscal, Mexican secretary of foreign affairs, through United States Ambassador Powell Clayton, has transmitted President Diaz's acceptance of the invitation extended by the Pan-American Exposition Company to participate in the exposition.

Raw Hide Whips.

Another gross just received and will be sold at **25c.** each for cash.

GEORGE GRATEIX, 98 Broadway.



When in Doubt Take the Safe Side.

The rule for the railroad man is: "When in doubt take the safe side." This rule should apply to every person when in doubt about his eyes. Be on the safe side by consulting our Optician when in need of glasses, and you WILL be in need of them; for a time comes in the lives of all when sight wanes and glasses are required. The first glasses, if no others, should be carefully fitted by an experienced optician to avoid mistakes that may cause life-long trouble. Examinations free.

H. A. HEATH & CO.,
JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS,
162 THAMES STREET. NEWPORT, R. I.

Path Gravel.

BLUE CRUSHED STONE PATH GRAVEL. THERE IS NONE BETTER, NONE HANDSOMER, NONE THAT WILL WEAR BETTER, AND ONLY ONE PLACE YOU CAN GET IT. ADDRESS BECKHAM BROS., MIDDLETOWN, R. I.

See What Your Hens

will do in the way of an increased production of eggs, especially in winter, when they bring the most, if they are properly protected from cold. Attend to this by covering your henhouses with

NEPONSET RED ROPE WATER-PROOF ROOFING

"Neponset" Black Building Paper, for inside lining, between boards, under floors, or beneath Red Rope Fabric, is water and air tight, vermin proof, and very inexpensive.

For full information and samples apply to

SWINEBURNE, PECKHAM & CO.
215 Thames Street, Newport, R.I.
Hardware and Lumber.

TRADE MARK

THE TRADES.

House Cleaning

Time will soon be here and you will need new wall paper and some rooms painted. I have just received several new sample books of the latest thing in wall paper which I will be glad to show.

Armisted Hurley, BRIDGE AND CROSS STREETS.

Stoddard & Cladding

COTTAGE ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

Plans for interior and exterior alterations. Wood mantels of all descriptions. Hardwood floors laid and waxed. Sole agents for Berger's Classified Metal Ceilings. SHOP, REAR 14 POPLAR STREET.

GODDARD & BARLOW,
PRACTICAL
Tinsmiths and Metal Workers.

Work done at reasonable rates. Tin roofing and general jobbing.
REAR 102 THAMES STREET.

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Marble and Granite Worker.

Warner St., Opp. Island Cemetery.

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Carpenter & Builder.

ESTIMATES GIVEN AND JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Office and Residence, 31 Dearborn St. Telephone.

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WEST BROADWAY.

U. C. NASON,

Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron and Furnace Work. Tin Roofing and General Jobbing promptly attended to.
12 WEST BROADWAY.

TAYLOR & HOWARD,
House Painters and Decorators,

14 WEAVER AVENUE.

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OFFICE AND SHOW ROOMS
161 & 165 Spring St.

MICHAEL KIRBY,
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Corner Homer and Garfield Streets.

ALL WORK DONE IS FIRST-CLASS AND PLEASES PATRONS.

GIVE ME A TRIAL ON A HOUSE, STABLE OR ANYTHING.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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Office 43 Howard Street.
P. O. Box 125. Telephone.

W. H. COFFIN,
Carpenter and Builder,

Langley's Wharf, Opp. Postoffice,
RESIDENCE 28 BROADWAY.
Jobbing promptly attended to.

E. A. ALLAN, JR.,
Contractor and Builder.

Residence and Shop, 15 Gibbs Ave.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Removal!

LINCOLN HAMMETT & CO.
HAVE REMOVED THEIR PLACE OF BUSINESS FROM 71 MILL ST. TO
32 MILL STREET.

Bells of all kinds put in and repaired.

Notice!

All persons are hereby warned against taking any seaweed, sand or gravel from that portion of Sachuest Beach bordering the property known as the Sachuest Neck Farm, without the consent of the lessee.

HERMAN F. PECKHAM,
BARCLAY HAZARD.

Newport, Feb. 15, 1900.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after Oct. 30, 1899, trains will leave Newport for Boston, Terminal station, week days, 7:00, 8:20, 9:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, e6:15 p. m. Return, 6:42, 8:42, 10:42 a. m.; 12:42, 3:48, 4:42, a6:00, 6:42 p. m. MIDDLETOWN AND PORTSMOUTH, 7:00, 9:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, e9:35 p. m. PORTSMOUTH GROVE (flag stop), 7:00, 9:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 7:00, 8:20, 9:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, e6:15 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 8:20, 11:00 a. m., 3:00, 5:00 p. m. HYANNIS, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 3:00 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. FITCHBURG, and Stations on Northern Division, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. LOWELL, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11:00 a. m. PROVIDENCE, 7:00, 8:20, 9:05, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. Return, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 a. m.; 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, a6:30 p. m.

SUNDAYS for BOSTON, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00 p. m. Return, 8:27, 8:15 a. m.; 12:15, 1:28 p. m. For PROVIDENCE, 7:30, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00 p. m. Return, 7:30, 9:30 a. m.; 1:30, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. For PORTSMOUTH GROVE, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00, e9:45 p. m. For MIDDLETOWN, PORTSMOUTH, BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER, SOMERSET, DIGHTON, NORTH DIGHTON, WEIR VILLAGE and TAUNTON, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00, e9:15 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m.

a Boat from Fall River.
e Wharf Station.

A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l. Pass. Agent, Boston.
C. PETER CLARK, Gen'l. Supt., Boston.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

NEWPORT & FALL RIVER STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

Leave Fall River for Newport—**6:15, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 a. m.; 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45, 7:45, 8:45, *9:45, *10:45 p. m.

Leave Newport for Fall River—**7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 a. m.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15 p. m.

* To Portsmouth car house only.
** Not run Sunday.

Running time between City Hall, Fall River, and Newport, 90 minutes.

Last car for Fall River leaves Newport (Bull street) at 9:15 P. M.

Last car for Newport leaves Fall River at 8:15 P. M.

Last car for Portsmouth car house leaves Fall River at 10:15 P. M.

Last car for Portsmouth car house leaves Newport at 10:45 P. M.

More frequent trips will be run Saturdays, Sundays and holidays when pleasant.

Subject to delays, changes and corrections without notice.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

For Block Island

Steamer G. W. Danielson, Captain Dodge, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1:00 p. m. Returning, leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m., weather permitting.

Try our 20c. Chocolates, Buttercups and Molasses Candy;

MADE FRESH EVERY DAY.

For colds there is nothing better than our Molasses Pep permints, made from pure molasses.

Ice Cream, Ices and Fresh Cakes always on hand.

C. F. Frasch.

170 THAMES STREET.

What Ails the Glasses.

Sometimes the wearer of glasses rubs and rubs to polish them in order to remove that blurry sensation. That blur does not come from the glass but does come because the glasses are not the ones fitted to the eye. To avoid further trouble you should change them. Get those that fit. I provide perfect-fitting glasses for imperfect eyes.

L. N. VAUGHAN,
Refracting and Dispensing Optician,
88 BROADWAY, NEWPORT

CASH STAMPS

Will make a saving for you when paying cash for your purchases. Ask for them. When you fill your book it is worth five dollars at any of our banks. Cash Stamp Co., Butler Exchange, Providence.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY

FALL RIVER LINE.
For New York, the South and West

Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. A fine orchestra on each.

Leave Newport week days only at 9:15 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M.

Returning from New York steamers leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren street, week days only at 5:00 P. M.

Eastward steamers touch at Newport, remaining here until 8:15 A. M. before proceeding to Fall River.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York & Boston Dispatch Express Office, 272 Thames street, J. I. Greene, Ticket Agent.

J. H. JORDAN,
Agent, Newport, R. I.

O. H. TAYLOR,
General Passenger Agent, New York.

Providence, Fall River & Newport STEAMBOAT CO.

ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 17,
LEAVE NEWPORT FOR
Providence

Week days only 2:30 p. m. Leave Providence for Newport week days only 4 p. m.

Mondays and Saturdays only stop at Prudence each way. Stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.

Special Saturday Excursion 75c. Good to return only at 4 p. m. same day or following Monday.

S. RUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

FROM FOOT OF MARKET SQUARE, NEWPORT,
On and after October 5, 1899,
Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail

Will run as follows:

Leave Jamestown—6:15, 8:15, 10:00, (U. S. Mail); 11 a. m.; 12:50, 2:00, 3:33, 5:05, (U. S. Mail); 6:00 p. m.

Leave Newport—6:45, 9:30, 10:30, (U. S. Mail); 12:00 a. m.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:30, (U. S. Mail); 5:30, 6:30 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Jamestown—9 a. m.; 12:30, 4 p. m.
Leave Newport—9:30 a. m.; 1:00, 4:30 p. m.
Subject to change without notice.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

"The Wickford Route."
IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 1, 1899.

LEAVE	A M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	*10:00	*1:20	*4:10	*7:35
Providence, arrive,	11:50	3:13	5:50	9:00
Boston, arr.,	1:18	4:30	7:00	11:00
New York, arr.,	4:30	6:57	11:00	8
	P M	P M	P M	P M
LEAVE	A M	A M	A M	P M
New York,	c*12 02	*5 00	*10 02	*1 02
Boston,		10 03	1 03	9 00
Providence,		11 14	2 10	4 15
Newport, arr.,	6 35	1 00	4 00	6 40
	A M	P M	P M	P M

* Daily except Sundays.

B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 2:05 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:40 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:29 A. M.; Washington 10:32 A. M.

c Following this train is the through Federal Express (via Harlem River) leaving Washington at 5:00 P. M.; Baltimore 5:58 P. M.; Philadelphia 8:10 P. M., due at Wickford Junction 5:14 A. M.; Newport, 6:35 A. M.

For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 39 Bellevue avenue.

C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

The Muenchinger-King and Hill Top Cottages,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottages, opposite Newport Reading Room.

BELLEVUE AVENUE.

WINTER BOARD,

A few rooms now vacant at Nason Cottage. Sanitary plumbing, hot water heat, house comfortable and pleasant.

GEO. NASON, 26 Mill Street.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.,

—FROM—
Fall River to Philadelphia Direct,

Every Wednesday and Saturday,

At 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the south and west. Close connection made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.

Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.

Mark goods WINSOR LINE.

For rates and other information apply to J. H. JORDAN, Agent N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. or to H. J. Jernegan, Agent, Derrick Wharf, Fall River.

E. B. SAMPSON, Gen'l. Manager, Boston, Mass.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

New Music

The Latest New York Hits

SONGS and TWO STEPS.

JOHN ROGERS,
210 THAMES STREET.

FISCHER PIANOS

ESTABLISHED 1840.
RENOWNED FOR TONE & DURABILITY
THE WONDERFUL POPULARITY ENJOYED BY THE
FISCHER PIANO
FOR THE PAST FIFTY-NINE YEARS IS WITHOUT A PARALLEL IN THE HISTORY OF THE PIANO WORLD. DURING THIS PERIOD OVER
110,000
PIANOS HAVE BEEN MANUFACTURED BY THIS FIRM.

Grand and Upright Pianos

IN RARE WOODS AND CHASTE DESIGNS. WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

J. & C. FISCHER,
33 Union Square, West, between 16th and 17th Sts., New York
—OR—
MANN & ECCLES,
247 Westminster St. Providence, R. I.

Employ This Boy.

He's the most ambitious boy that ever came to town and a News want ad will find him.

Those who use this very inexpensive method of finding help always have the best help.

Those who put the primitive "boy wanted" card up in a window usually get the boys they don't want and imagine all other boys are the same kind.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Plain and fancy dressmaking neatly done at home, by Mrs. John Guessey, 8 Third street.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A strong woman for general housework. Apply at Fountain House, 18 Washington square.

WANTED—A girl for housework at 103 John street.

WANTED—Wide-awake person to represent school, enroll pupils, etc. Over 21. Neat appearance and good character. Write, or call after 2:30 P. M., Newport Business College, 4 Washington square.

WANTED—White girl for general housework. Apply 75 Broadway.

WANTED—A man to take care of horses. Must be willing to work, temperate and honest. Reference required. Pay $10 per week. Address Box 37, Daily News Office.

WANTED—In Subscription Department of a publishing house a deliverer and collector for a library. Expenses advanced; state age and former employment. Address Publisher, P. O. Box 1,027, Philadelphia, Penn.

MECHANICS WANTED.

WANTED—Machinists to take place of strikers—1,000 machine hands and 1,000 vise hands. Good pay and steady employment. Apply Chicago Association of Machinery Manufacturers, Room 1,007 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL WANTS.

"Banjo" Clock.

WANTED—To buy, a "Banjo" or Willard clock. Address, stating price and where can be seen, Box 98, Daily News Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Sunday, a pearl scarf pin, shape of wish bone. Reward. Box 46, Daily News Office.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS—Finest accommodations for men in Newport. Single or double rooms. 16 Mary street. Walter S. Langley, 171 Thames street.

TO LET—First-class tenement with five rooms, (city water) at 15 Pond avenue.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Interesting Offerings in New

SPRING FLOWERS.

Roses and Violets, 25c. a bunch.

M. E. TOBIN,

46 & 48 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Great Reduction in Prices

—OF—

MILLINERY GOODS

AT THE

Broadway Millinery Store,

G. H. KIRBY, - 86 Broadway

NOW IS THE TIME

To Buy Novelties and French Patterns at Half Price.

N. L. MASON, - 18 BROADWAY.

GOLF HATS, 25c.,

Former Price 75c., $1.25, $1.75 and $2.

F. N. Dawley, 111 Thames St.

A. M. DUNPHY, DRESSMAKER,

Formerly of Park Square, Boston,

HAS OPENED PARLORS AT 5 MOUNT VERNON STREET.

AT PHIL. STEVENS'S,

48 & 50 Thames Street.

5-lb. can Coffee, GROUND OR IN THE BEAN, $1.00

2-lb can Coffee, ...40

1-lb. can Coffee, ...25

These coffees are guaranteed.

PURE GOLD FLOUR,

The Best on the Market.

All checks given at this store cashed at the Bijou, 30 Thames street.

DR. WILLIAMS'

PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

Nerve tonic—Blood Maker. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Sold by druggists everywhere. 50 cents per box—six for $2.50.

DR. WILLIAMS MED. CO., Schenectady, N. Y.

MANTEL.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a fine brown stone mantel. Apply at Tooker House, corner Touro and Kay streets.

FUTURE NAVAL HEROES.

New Quarters For Their Education to Be Provided.

Academy Buildings to be Replaced by Modern Structures.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Probably there is nothing in the government that the people take so much real pride in as the navy. We all like and appreciate the army, gallant officers and the solid, substantial, never complaining "reg'lar army man" of the ranks, but there is a romance about the navy. To sail the ocean, to see the flag floating at the mast of a gallant ship, to see her decks swarming with bluejackets, to read of the daring feats of Paul Jones, Decatur, Perry, Farragut, Dewey and Schley, fill the soul with patriotism and make the blood tingle. So we all, whether on the coast or inland, have a just pride in the American navy. For that reason everybody will be pleased to learn that there is to be authorized at this session of congress enough money to erect at Annapolis proper buildings for the Naval academy to replace the ugly, ramshackle, tumble down structures that are now doing duty there and are used for the education of cadets from all over the United States. Why these out of date and inadequate buildings have been allowed to remain so long is a mystery to all who have seen them. The people of the United States do not criticise expenditures for a good navy, and they will approve the erection of first class quarters to educate our naval heroes of the future.

Want the Canal.

Away out in Asia there is a gallant, though small, band of American citizens who want the Nicaragua canal. John Goodnow, consul general of the United States at Shanghai, sends me a little pamphlet containing the addresses made before the meeting of the American Association of China, in which reasons were given why the canal should be built. Addresses were made by Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, president, and V. G. Lyman, secretary of the association; Hon. John Goodnow, Captain George A. Bicknell, U. S. A., and E. T. Williams, translator of the Kiangnan arsenal. This association assembled at Shanghai and after hearing all that was said voted enthusiastically in favor of the canal. Captain Bicknell discussed the canal from a naval standpoint. Mr. Goodnow reviewed the commercial aspect, showing what a great advantage would be gained in United States commerce if the ports of the Atlantic ocean and gulf of Mexico were brought several thousand miles nearer the markets of the orient. Mr. Goodnow used a great deal of statistical matter which he had collected since his residence in China to show the strides that are being made toward finding a market for American goods in China. He said he was surprised to find that 70 per cent of the cotton goods sold in China are manufactured in the southern states, consisting of drills, jeans and sheetings.

He Is Now an Orphan.

Indians may come and go, may visit the great father and his secretary and Indian commissioner, have "heap big talk" with committees of congress, and they are passed by unnoticed. We are interested in our new wards, not the old. We talk about Tagals, Kanakas, Porto Ricans and Cubans now, not the Sioux, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Navajoes and Apaches. "Lo, the poor Indian," belongs to a disappearing race. We have taken by conquest or purchase the bulk of the lands of any account and nothing now remains but to appropriate from year to year the money to support the Indians until they disappear. I thought of these things as I saw a large delegation of Indians from some western reservation hanging about the corridors of the capitol trying to convince the senate Indian committee that they should receive legislative attention. Who had time to consider them? The greater questions pertaining to new races and new ideas were occupying the time and minds of the senators. These Indians were not worth even a paragraph in the papers.

Stories of Tillman.

Once Senator Tillman was in New York with the committee on naval affairs. At one of the leading hotels he sat down to breakfast, and when the chops were brought in the senator laughed heartily. "I was just thinking," he said, by way of explanation, "what my constituents would say if they saw me sitting down before a mess of chops with frilled panties on." He referred to the little white papers around the ends of the ribs. "I guess," remarked his friend, "that they would say what was good enough for the best was none too good for the South Carolina senator."

"Senator Tillman knows more about pictures and art generally," said Senator Clark of Wyoming, "than a large majority of senators on this floor. I was much surprised to find him so well read on all such things and especially at his knowledge of books and literature. The man who thinks he is not informed makes a mistake."

The power of Senator Tillman in South Carolina is as absolute as a man's power can be. He is sure to be returned to the senate. He will beyond doubt head the delegation to the Democratic convention. At the last national convention so fully did he control the 18 delegates that he was not only made chairman of the delegation, but he was selected also as a member of the national committee besides being voted for as a presidential candidate.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

LADIES,

We Have a Line of CHOICE Five o'Clock

TEAS.

Peleg Bryer, - Broadway.

NEUTRAL OR NOT.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

from attack. If such an army and such a fleet is required to wage a war against the insignificant Transvaal, on what scale would it be necessary for a European nation to proceed to make a successful military invasion of the United States? It is clear that no such thing would be even remotely possible until our navy was destroyed.

We have taken pains to explain in some detail the reasons for this axiom of modern naval warfare, for it has, as may be readily seen, a direct bearing upon the proposed neutralization of the isthmian canal. We need not fear, as some of our newspaper alarmists have done, that such a canal would enable a hostile fleet from Europe to pass through and attack Pacific coast ports. Any hostile fleet which comes over here will have for its business the attack and destruction of the United States forces on the seas, and it will not seriously undertake anything else, until that is accomplished. If it is defeated in this attempt, the Nicaragua canal will do it no good. If it succeeds, it will not undertake a voyage of 1,000 to 3,000 miles to our Pacific coast, but will immediately proceed to blockade some of the most important Atlantic seaports as the best means of bringing us to terms. If it follows this move by a military invasion (which it would be most unlikely to do) it will conduct it from some point on the Atlantic coast and would never dream of going round to the Pacific, two or three thousand miles farther from its home base.

The advantage of an isthmian canal to the United States from a military point of view is that it will enable the nation to concentrate its naval force on either the Atlantic or Pacific, from whichever side an attack is threatened. The sole advantage which an enemy's fleet could gain from it would be the ability to effect a corresponding concentration. This, however, it is little likely to have occasion to do. It may be safely assumed that any hostile European fleet sent against the United States will be mobilized, equipped and started from a European port. Without such preparation it would be in no condition to meet the American forces after a trans-Atlantic voyage. The result of a start without such preparation is well shown in Admiral Cervera's melancholy account of his unfortunate expedition across the Atlantic, destined, as he realized from the beginning, to certain defeat.

But, it may be asked: Is it not possible that a European nation at war with us might have some of its war vessels in South American ports at the outbreak of hostilities and might not these desire to use an isthmian canal to effect a junction with a fleet from Europe? In answer to this, it is to be said that they might desire to do so, but it is very doubtful whether they would run the risk. They would have to take the chances of meeting a superior American force, either off the Pacific entrance to the canal or during their passage through the Gulf, and the distance around the Horn is not so much greater that it would be deemed worth while to run this risk.

To sum up the case briefly, then, an enemy's fleet will seek to engage our own fleet and not to attack our coasts. The canal will assist us to concentrate our forces to meet the attack. The enemy will effect his concentrations at some point so far distant that the canal would be of no use to him, and even if it would be a convenience for some of his minor moves, passage through it would involve too many risks to make it worth attempting.

So much for the neutralization of the canal from the military point of view—which is the chief point from which the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is now attacked. Let us now turn to the other feature of the treaty which has received some criticism—that permitting its use by vessels of all nations on equal terms. This provision also, we conceive, is in the interest of the United States. If this country invests from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 in a ship canal across the Central American isthmus, it will do it with the expectation and desire of making a direct profit on the transaction from the receipts from tolls. In order to do this it will invite all the nations of the world to use this new highway of commerce. Every vessel with the gold to pay its tolls should be equally welcome, whatever the flag she carries. To complicate the canal enterprise with projects for subsidizing our merchant marine or our export trade would be in the highest degree unwise, and would be a real obstacle to its popularity.

It must be remembered that the great question of monopoly and competition in the carrying trade is important on sea as well as on land. The tendency toward consolidation and the control and limitation of competition is a matter of public agitation in many countries and will be here, as our export trade continues its rapid growth.

More and more of the traffic of the high seas is falling into the hands of great corporations, owning whole fleets of vessels, which ply back and forth regularly over the chief routes of trade. Traffic compacts and agreements for the maintenance of rates are becoming nearly as common between these corporations as between railway corporations. It is manifest that anything which limits the field of competition increases the power of these combinations to control and increase the rates charged for ocean freight. We fully appreciate the circumstances which bring about such traffic compacts, and we call attention to them here merely to point out the importance of keeping open such other means of competition as will limit such combinations in their charges. It is for the interest of every farmer, manufacturer, or merchant who expects to derive benefit from a Nicaraguan canal that it shall be open on equal terms to the vessels of all nations. Every tramp steamer of every nation should have equal rights to its use with the most favored corporation. Thus only can American producers be assured of the widest field of competition and the lowest rate for the carriage of their goods to a market.

And now, in conclusion, a word deserves to be said as to the new treaty from the aspect of our national policy. The United States is awakening to its destiny as the greatest manufacturing and trading nation of the earth. American producers have shown that with a fair field and no favors they can compete in the world's markets and come off victorious. We have just achieved one of the greatest triumphs ever scored by American diplomacy in securing international agreement for the "open door" in China. It would ill become us now to adopt a narrow and illiberal policy, in opening a highway between the world's two great oceans. The gift which nature bestowed on mankind, in making the neck of land which joins the two American continents so narrow that it may be pierced by human agencies, is a gift bestowed on the human race, and not on this nation alone. If we, by our enterprise, are the first to open a passage through this barrier, we may justly claim a reward from those who benefit by this highway commensurate with our risk and outlay in making it; but to seek to monopolize its use would be contrary to our highest national aspirations as well as an injury to our best interests.

Similarly in regard to the military aspects of the canal. No one can doubt that the temper of the American people is not for war, but for peace. We should be blind to recent events if we did not appreciate and prize anew the evidence that the seas which roll between us and the other great nations of the world are a defense far stronger than all the armaments of Europe. We do not need the canal to protect us from foreign aggression. Our strength, actual and potential, is so great that we need fear no foreign foe. We have stood among the nations for the principle of arbitration instead of war; we have favored the extension of the principle of neutrality to cover all private property on the high seas in time of war. Certainly, then, it would ill become us to object to the neutralization of the canal through the Central American isthmus; and we believe that the treaty which Secretary Hay has drafted, and of which he has secured the approval of Great Britain, is favored by a great majority of the American people.—[Engineering News.

GROCERIES.

Castoria.

When you have occasion to buy Castoria you surely want the right kind and as a safe guard against any imposition see that on the front of the wrapper it reads (900 Drops) in white letters on black ground, and the word CASTORIA in black letters on gray background Also look for the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, New York. This is the old reliable and genuine Castoria. The only kind sold

—AT—

The Boston Grocery,

BROADWAY, OPPOSITE NEW CITY HALL.

O. F. WILCOX, Prop'r.

Telephone 330-5.

GROCERIES.

WE SELL

Bennett, Simpson & Co's

PURE SPICES.

They are not only pure but they are ground from thoroughly cleaned, best quality, whole spices. There is nothing better. They are the best put up.

Peckham & Manchester,

BROADWAY.

Directly opposite the New City Hall.

ESTABLISHED 1814.

Strictly Fresh RhodeIslandEggs

25c. per doz.; 4 1-2 doz. for $1.

GOOD THINGS.

B. & M. Coffee at 32c. Bromangelon, 14c.; 2 for 25c. 1-lb. Jar R.C. Jelly, 30c. Cheese Straws, 15c. Oscar's Sauce. Cocktail Catsup. Minuet Wafers. Nashvilles.

C. Sherman & Co.,

243 & 245 Thames Street.

Telephone 861-2.

WE PUT ON THE TWO-WIRE

Solid Rubber

—AND—

Cushion Tires,

Guaranteed for one year, the best rubber tire in the market today. Prices on application.

Flodder Bros, 15 Beach St.

THOMAS KITCHEN.

Coupes and Victorias

To let with careful drivers.

35 Friendship Street.

TELEPHONE.

Arrived today, a carload of the very best

SPRUCE KINDLING WOOD,

15 bundles for 25c.

65 bundles for $1.

James A. Eddy,

Cash Grocery and Market,

250 THAMES STREET.

Telephone No. 110.

Dessert

FOR TO-DAY

Lemon Jelly made with Keystone Silver White Gelatine. Recipe for this and many other delicious desserts in every box.

If your grocer can not supply you send us his name and we will send you a sample package free with recipes by the leading cooks of the country. A full size box mailed for 15 cents.

MICHIGAN CARBON WORKS, Detroit, Mich.

The largest makers of gelatine in the world.

FINANCIAL.

WE WILL SELL

$2,600 First Mortgage Gold Bonds Newport Illuminating Co.

13 Shares Aquidneck National Bank.

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FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 6, Wall Street—The stock market opened irregular, with American Steel & Wire at 54⅝, Atchison preferred 66⅝, Burlington 124⅝, Continental Tobacco 30½, Federal Steel 50⅞, Leather 10⅞, Manhattan 94¼, New York Central 133⅜, Brooklyn Transit 66⅞, Northern Pacific 52¾, People's Gas 93¾, Rock Island 107, Sugar 98 to 97, St. Paul 121⅞, Southern preferred 58, Tenessee Coal & Iron 92¾, Tobacco 104⅛, Union Pacific 49⅛, and Third Avenue 55.

10—The opening of the stock market was made irregular again by the weakness of a group of specialties. Sugar continued prominent, dropping to 97 on sales of 4,000 shares, compared with 99½ last night. The stock was then supported and rallied 1½. The iron and steel stocks were weak, with the exception of American Hoop, which gained a small fraction. The railroads generally showed uniform gains, and the local traction stocks and People's Gas were quiet and inactive, though firm. Metropolitan Street Railway rose a point, but Third Avenue yielded a fraction.

11—A further rise in Sugar, to 99, induced covering in other specialties, and People's Gas, Metropolitan and Third Avenue responded strongly. Trunk line issues were sustained by a demand for Pennsylvania and New York Central. A general selling movement then developed in the industrial group, driving Sugar and People's Gas to the lowest and depressing many stocks over a point. International Paper was conspicuously weak, reacting 4⅝, and the preferred 1⅞. Standard Rope fell 2½, and the income bonds 3½. Union Bag & Paper preferred declined 1¼. The railways held pretty well during the drive, Pennsylvania going up to 136. At 11 o'clock a rise in Third Avenue, to 57, caused a general hardening all around, Sugar rallying a point.

Noon—Money on call, steady at 2½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4½ @ 5½ per cent; sterling exchange, firm, at $4.86¼ for demand and $4.83 for 60 days; posted rates, $4.84 @ 4⅙ and $4.87½ @ 88; commercial bills, $4.82 @ ⅛; silver certificates, 59⅝ @ 60⅜; bar silver, 59⅝; Mexican dollars, 47⅝; government bonds, strong. There was general profit-taking by the traders and steady liquidation in special stocks. International Paper preferred went of 7⅛, to 58, and Tobacco, Third Avenue and Metropolitan Street Railway lost considerable ground. Weakness in the Metal issues and pressure against St. Paul accentuated the downward movement. The bond market was irregular, with special weakness in Standard Rope incomes.

NEW YORK, March 6.

Atchison	22⅞
Atchison preferred	65¾
	Noon.
Canada Southern	48⅞
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	128⅜
C., C., C. & St. Louis	69
Delaware & Hudson	115
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	181½
Erie	12⅞
Illinois Central	113
Lake Shore	194
Louisville & Nashville	81⅞
Manhattan	94⅞
Metropolitan Traction	163½
Missouri Pacific	45⅝
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10⅞
New Jersey Central	115⅜
New York Central	134
Northern Pacific	52⅞
Northern Pacific preferred	74
Northwestern	153
Ontario & Western	23⅜
Oregon Navigation	42
Reading	15⅞
Rock Island	107⅞
St. Paul	121⅞
St. Paul preferred	171⅞
Southern Pacific	37⅞
Texas & Pacific	16⅞
Union Pacific	49
Wabash	6⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅞
Adams Express	138
Wells, Fargo Express	123
American Spirits	2
American Tobacco	109⅞
Continental Tobacco	30⅞
Continental Tobacco preferred	81
General Electric	194⅞
Lead	26⅞
Pacific Mail	37⅞
Pullman Palace	181
Sugar	97⅞
Tennessee Coal & Iron	92
Leather	11⅞
Rubber	38
Western Union	83

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Mailed to you. Orders taken for one week or one year, and mailed to an address in the United States, postage paid.

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BUY IT,
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You cannot sleep nights, and still you persist in taking something said to be equal to it. DON'T BELIEVE IT. There is nothing so good and that will give so quick and lasting relief as

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At all druggists. 25c. a bottle. Try it and get cured of that cough.

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Cafe Noir Sandwich Crackers,
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Orange Marmalade,
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"Old Co's" Lehigh

COAL, (THE KIND THAT STAYS WITH YOU THROUGH THIS COAL WEATHER); ALSO SOME BEAUTIFUL

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COAL FOR OPEN GRATES, ALL HAND PICKED AND SMOOTH.

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Perry Brothers.

COALING STATION OR FACTORY?

Purpose of the Portsmouth Purchase Still Unrevealed.

There is still much uncertainty as to the purpose for which the Hall farm in Portsmouth has been purchased. Last week, while in this city, Mr. Calkins, who negotiated the sale and to whom as trustee the property was conveyed, called a prominent citizen of Portsmouth to meet him at the Perry House and supply certain information regarding titles of land in the vicinity of the purchase. The Portsmouth man asked if the purpose to which the land desired would be put would be detrimental to the town, and was informed that it would not but on the contrary would be very beneficial. While this purpose was not divulged, the Portsmouth man left with the impression that the land to be acquired was to be used for manufacturing purposes.

It is reported that another large tract of land in the vicinity has been purchased by the same parties who secured the Hall farm. This is said to include the Townsend and Greene farms, running from Corey's lane about an eighth of a mile to the south. This additional land will make near 300 acres, and the price paid, or to be paid, for the latter purchase is $26,000, making $38,000 for the entire property.

It is learned today that Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment, desired to have the government locate the coaling station on the Hall farm, and that an option for a year was obtained on the property. The government, however, wanted only 50 acres, and the owners gave a price which was considered too high. The government also secured from the Herreshoffs an offer for their property at Sandy Point, Prudence island, for $5,000, and in addition obtained a price from the owners of Dyer's island—$20,000. This latter was considered exorbitant, as the present owners paid only $2,000 for the property.

It is possible that the Hall farm, which is considered the most desirable location on the bay for a coaling station, has been secured in the interest of Boston capitalists, who hope to make the sale to the government; but if this is so, it is not easy to explain the purchase of strips of land on the north and east sides of the Hall farm.

STANDING ROOM ONLY.

There was not a single seat to be had at the Opera House last evening when the curtain was rung up for the opening performance by the Corse Payton Stock Company, and during the evening the space in the rear was almost completely filled with those who were forced to stand. The play was "The Parisian Princess," which gave the members of the company excellent opportunities to display their dramatic powers. Miss Florence Hamilton, in the dual role of Mary Greenwood and Fanchette Fontaine, had difficult work to do, but succeeded to the evident satisfaction of the audience. Harry Jenkins, as George Washington Outosight, was a lively commercial drummer who made the most of the part. Lawrence Evart was excellent as Lawrence Claymore, and Lee Beggs as George Claymore was satisfactory in the character of the villain. J. J. Henehan as Tom Greenwood, and later as Freckles, was good in both parts. Misses Minnie Stanley, Mae Russell, Mazy Molyneaux and Vina Woods were acceptable in the female roles. The specialties introduced before and during the play and between the acts were good, especially the acrobatic act of Fritz, Leslie and Eddie at the opening of the performance.

GIGANTIC CLAMS.

Professor Bumpus of Brown University was correct when he stated that there were undoubtedly clams of larger size on the shores of the bay of Narragansett than the one recently found by Theodore Northup on Cold Spring beach, that weighed 15 ounces. Saturday this clam was exceeded in both weight and size by two others, also inhabitants of Cold Spring beach.

The first was dug by A. Charles Grandison, and is now in possession of Henry Church. Its shell measured about 6 by 10 inches and it weighed 18 ounces, three more than the Northup clam.

Shortly after this monster bivalve had been obtained, J. Henry Smith, another digger of clams, came upon the beach, and after having the spot indicated where Grandison had dug remarked: "I am going to try and get one still bigger." Sticking his hoe in the sand, about two feet from the spot pointed out by Grandison, he brought to the surface the largest clam ever known to have been dug in these waters, the bivalve weighing 20½ ounces, after being out of the water for some hours. It measured 6½ inches in width and nearly 11 inches in length. It is 2½ ounces heavier than the Grandison find and five ounces more weighty than the clam dug by Mr. Northup, while its shell is over an inch greater in dimensions.—[Providence Journal.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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WOMEN'S AUXILIARY AIDS.

Mrs. Tisdale's Paper, Giving "Helpful Suggestions," Read at Fall River.

The following paper, under the title of "Helpful Suggestions for an Auxiliary," was read by Mrs. W. L. Tisdale of this city before the Young Men's Christian Association Auxiliary Conference at Fall River last week:

One of the first essentials for a successful Auxiliary is that all of its members should be workers. Although our strength, time, and ability may vary much, we can all do something. God will not ask of us any impossible thing. All He asks is that with His help we do the very best we can with what He has given us. "Have thy tools ready, God will find thee work." Our Auxiliaries do grand work in helping the Associations now, but how much more they could do if each member were doing her best.

I know the cry of this age is: Oh, we have so much to do already. We do not see how we can do any work in the Auxiliary. It is true that workers are needed everywhere, but if we are consecrated and earnest we shall find time to do something—and every little helps.

It is often the case that the busiest workers are the ones who can do just a little more. They are willing to work, to plan, to give of their best. Can we not induce some others who think they are so busy, but who really waste many precious moments every day, to join the band of active workers?

It is of the utmost importance that we should select just the right officers. Very much of the success of the Auxiliary will depend upon them. Never select a president from sentiment. It is an office which demands much. She should be thoroughly consecrated, a worker and one who can get others to work; of great tact and kindness of heart; sufficiently skilled in parliamentary rulings to conduct a meeting with decency and good order; one who is well posted about the Young Men's Christian Association work and will work harmoniously with the Association and its secretary. She should be broad of mind, always reaching out for the newest and best ideas.

She should have tact in distributing the work. Do not invariably give the work to the same ones. I know it is a more simple task to ask one to do a particular piece of work who has done the work well so many times before, but a strong Auxiliary is one where all of the members are developed. You will never know the possibilities of your members until you give them a chance to work. If a certain few do it all, the others lose interest, stay away from the meetings and we lose them altogether. Do not be afraid of too much work for your Auxiliary. Work is life and stagnation is death. That for which we labor most we are most apt to love.

Then members be loyal to your president. Be ready at all times to respond to her call. However good a president we may have, she can do nothing if the members are cold and indifferent. Be active in the meetings, and when the president calls for an expression of opinion upon some subject let us respond. Surely we can express some opinion. It must be very discouraging to an officer who is trying to get the mind of the people to be met with utter silence and reserve. I think our meetings would be more interesting if we were not quite so modest.

The chairmen of our committees should be chosen with equal care. They should be of our brightest and best; the most willing workers. Do not have an unwilling worker as chairman of any committee. It is often the case that we have chairmen who either have not the time, the strength, or the will to be very active. A great deal depends upon the chairman. If for any reason the chairman of a committee cannot attend to the duties she should at once resign and her resignation should be accepted and some one else should be appointed. Otherwise the whole work of that committee is hampered; in fact, almost destroyed for the whole year. That member not only does not do her own work but prevents others from working. Chairmen, use your committees; at least give them a chance to work and to have opinions.

It is important, if we are to interest our members, that we should have written reports in all of our meetings. I do not think sufficient value is placed upon a full report. Many times a chairman seems to think it almost immodest to report in full a good piece of work well done. It is a great mistake. These reports are not to convince others of how hard we ourselves are working but are, by their example, to encourage others to go and do likewise. I never hear a good full report of work well done but what I begin to wish to do something myself. If in our home meetings, just among ourselves, we should occasionally include in our reports a slight humorous sketch of the trials we encountered in accomplishing our work and our methods of overcoming the difficulties, it might be helpful to other committees which are having a like experience.

I am sure the attendance at our monthly meetings could be increased by giving full and entertaining reports, in writing, of all each committee has done, has tried to do and is doing. Of course this might be carried to extremes and be even worse than the most brief report; but in four of the Auxiliaries in which I have been an active member the tendencies have all been towards too brief a report. I know it is said you should leave an audience wishing for more—but there are limits. Let us, if possible, strike the happy medium.

The religious work committee is very important. We need the strength and comfort and blessing which should come from their work. Can we not give this branch of our work more time and thought? Is there not danger that we may get into ruts, and not give sufficient preparation to our opening exercises. They must necessarily be brief, but can we not, by study, condense into those few moments enough gospel to go with and encourage our members all through the month?

Let us vary our devotional exercises occasionally. Perhaps at one time a Bible reading from some one who can give us a bright, encouraging thought, a solo by some sweet singer, a roll call with a response of a verse of Scripture or a short earnest season of prayer. There are many ways in which the few moments devoted to the opening of our meeting may be made most profitable to all. Let us make this time so precious that all will strive to come early enough to take part in it.

Let us work humbly with our hearts full of love. Let us be obedient to our officers and do willingly and just as well as we can whatever they ask us to do. Let us love God so much we will be even willing to fail for Him if need be. It is easy to work for Him if we know we shall be successful but it is very hard to fail. Yet God sometimes rules that the greatest good shall come of our failures.

Do not be afraid to do little things. I have never forgotten an address I heard at one of the conventions. Its title was "The woman whom God called great." The woman whom God called great—and yet she was only kind to a prophet of the Lord. I do not suppose she thought her act was of great consequence. Yet God called her great, so we cannot always tell. What may seem to us of very small importance may be great in the sight of God.

Above all let us have our hearts full of faith. God is all-powerful and he wishes to bless us. His promises are sure and He has said: "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will and it shall be done unto you." What a promise. Let us go forth armed with this and striving to do His will. Then we shall conquer Satan and save our young men.

MEN'S LEAGUE ELECTION.

At a meeting of the Men's League of the First Presbyterian Church, last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months:

President—George H. Taylor.
Vice President—James B. Edwards.
Secretary—T. Russell Maul.
Treasurer—Philip G. MacVicar.

The league is an association of the men of the church, formed for the discussion of the social and literary questions of the hour. The meetings are held in the vestry each Monday evening and have proved enjoyable and instructive to those who attend them, all men being cordially invited.

"THE GRAND PARADA."

Arrangements have been made to produce "The Grand Parada" at the Opera House, during Easter week, April 16, 17, 19, 20 and 21, omitting Wednesday evening. The presentation will be under the auspices of the women of the Miantonomoh Golf Club and the participants, about 200 in number, will be selected from the members of the club and others in this city. "The Grand Parada" consists of gems and acts from popular operas, with elaborate scenery and costumes, dances and marches, choruses and stage pictures. It is produced in four parts, the stage pictures representing fairyland, patriotism, Romney revelries and Oriental splendor. During the performance there will be dances or pictures representing the Elfin court, snowflakes, floral arch, scarf dance, the national dance, "Fleur de Lis," a court minuet and a gypsy revel, and sailors, red hussars, Corsicans, Egyptian belles and several of "The Finest" will be introduced. "The Grand Parada," which is under the direction of Captain Charles W. Eddy, has been given with great success in Quebec, Portland, Montreal, St. John's, N. B., Salem, Biddeford, Bangor, Gloucester, Stanford and Woonsocket.

CRESCENTS AGAIN BEAT THE DREADNAUGHTS.

The Crescents and Dreadnaughts played another match on the Newport Artillery bowling alleys last evening, the contest being with big pins and the Crescents winning by a margin of 102 points in a total score of 1,067 to 1,805. The team and individual scores are as follows:

CRESCENTS.

R. G. Blesel,	121	112	120	353
H. M. Herman,	101	164	151	416
H. Smith,	141	132	142	415
J. H. Dunbar,	101	131	119	412
G. F. Bliss, (captain)	128	118	125	371
Totals,	651	659	657	1,967

DREADNAUGHTS.

John Austin,	100	126	92	318
W. S. Bailey, Jr.,	115	108	108	331
A. T. Bailey,	151	120	147	421
H. M. Ackers,	114	115	141	370
J. C. Motley, (captain)	121	132	112	365
Totals,	601	601	600	1,805

Judges, Lieutenant George W. Tilley and Private S. D. Garvey; scorers, Corporals Charles B. Barlow and Private C. Swanson; recorder, Lieutenant F. P. King; referee, Private E. L. Holt.

RUSSIA'S STEEL FINGERS.

Alexander Hume Ford has something to say in the March Century of "The Warfare of Railways in Asia." Russia's use of central Asia as a base is thus alluded to:

The Trans-Caspian and central Asian countries are now pretty well covered with railroads, constructed or building, and at every town the Russian government has stationed thousands of Cossacks and native soldiers. At a moment's warning Russia could mobilize a vast army, and in a few hours could throw a number of battalions across the Afghan or the Chinese frontier. Her influence in western China is paramount; but in Afghanistan, with all her preparations and the expenditure of millions, she can penetrate no farther than the frontier of her railroads, for it would take as many men to carry sustenance through the barren, rocky mountains as there would be fighters in the army. If there is to be war it must be along or within reach of railroads and troop-trains. Central Asia has become the base from which Russia must enter India and western China, and she has transformed it from an abode of robbers and slave-traders to a prosperous, peaceful, agricultural community. The former ruffians are now drafted in her army, and are ready to follow where they are led.

Russia's steel fingers do not cease for a moment to harass her old foe of the ages, but the index reaching straight across China from Tashkent, while paralleling the Anglo-Italian concession in the valley of the Yellow river, touches other European interests. This line has been surveyed for its entire distance, but the exact route of several hundred miles through the desert of central China has not as yet been decided upon definitely. Nevertheless, its completion will give Asia three distinct trans-Continental lines from Paris to the Pacific. Throwing, as it does, one half of China under Russian influence, it is the greatest strategic line, from a territorial standpoint, that Russia has yet advanced. Almost parallel from Pekin to Kashgar, where the Russian system ends, China has recently completed the erection of a telegraph line, and along this route from each end both countries expect to build a railroad. Russia is already extending one of the many tentacles of her Trans-Caspian system to Kashgar, and another she is sending up through her own territory to Omsk, to connect the Trans-Chinese with the Trans-Siberian system. It is the Trans-Chinese line which, like a bent finger, its knuckle against England at Singan, turns north to press firmly with its tip the city of Pekin, where the Trans-Siberian system (Russia's railway thumb) presses down with all its weight upon China's capital, the two holding it between them with the grip of a vise.

AUCTION SALES.

By Thomas Burlingham, Auctioneer.

At Aquidneck Hall, Thursday, March 8, at 10 o'clock.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE

Consisting of Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, Carpets, Rugs, Straw Matting, Oil Cloth, Crockery and Glassware, Extension Tables, Enamel Bedsteads, Desk, Bookcases, etc.

Inspection on Wednesday.

Auction Sale of Furniture

Etc., at

7 Kilburn Court.

Thursday, March 8, at 10 A.M.

Stock for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD AT

Public Auction, Wednesday, March 14, 1900

At 10:30 A. M. (if fair, if not first fair day) at the farm of Charles A. Chase in PORTSMOUTH, on the West Main road at foot of Thurston hill: 5 Cows; 1 new Milch; one Heifer; 1 Bull; 1 pair extra Oxen; 2 Ox Carts; 1 Top Buggy; 1 Sleigh; 15 stacks of Corn Fodder; 8-Can Creamery; 1 Cider Press; Hay in the barn; 2 stacks of Hay, if not previously sold; 2 Plows; 1 Cultivator; Farming Tools.

CHARLES A. CHASE.

L. D. TALLMAN, Auctioneer.

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, made by Peter Knowe, of the City and County of Newport and State of Rhode Island (Jane Knowe, his wife, joining therein in token of her release of dower), to the Island Savings Bank, bearing date July 26th, A. D. 1891, and recorded in Land Evidence of said Newport, Mortgages, Vol. 30, pages 130 and 131, there having been default in the performance of the condition contained in said mortgage:

There will be sold at Public Auction, on **Wednesday, March 7th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon**, on the premises hereinafter described in said City of Newport, all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Knowe and Jane Knowe, and of each of them, at the time of the execution of said mortgage in and to all that certain parcel of land, bounded Northerly, on land of Patrick Buckley; Easterly, on Hall avenue, one hundred and fifty feet and one-tenth of a foot (150.1); Southerly, on land of Peter Knowe, one hundred and thirteen feet and three-tenths of a foot (113.3); then Westerly, on land formerly of Abraham H. Tilley, deceased, ninety-three feet and two-tenths of a foot (93.2); then North Westerly, on said Tilley land, thirty-four feet and eight-tenths of a foot (34.8); then Westerly again on said last mentioned land, eighty-nine feet and eight-tenths of a foot, it being the same premises heretofore conveyed to Peter Knowe by James F. Hammond and others, by deed, bearing date July 6th, A. D. 1891, and being the same premises described in said mortgage.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of its intention to bid at said sale.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK,
Mortgagee.
By George H. Proud, Treasurer.

Newport, February 10, 1900.

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed made by Peter Knowe of the City and County of Newport, and State of Rhode Island, (Jane Knowe, his wife, joining therein in token of her release of dower) to the Island Savings Bank, bearing date December 20th, A. D. 1888 and recorded in Land Evidence of said Newport, Mortgages, Vol 14, pages 380 and 381, there having been breach in the performance of the condition contained in said mortgage.

There will be sold at Public Auction on **Wednesday, March 7th, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M.**, on the premises hereinafter described in said City of Newport, all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Knowe and Jane Knowe, and of each of them, at the time of the execution of said mortgage in and to all that certain parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in said Newport, bounded and described as follows, viz.: South Easterly on Warner street, seventy feet, South Westerly, on land of the heirs or devisees of the late Joseph P. Aylesworth, seventy-two feet, North Westerly, on the Common Burial Ground, seventy feet, and North Easterly, on land formerly of Abel Stevens, eighty-nine feet, be the same more or less or however otherwise bounded or described; and being the same premises described in said mortgage.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of its intention to bid at said sale.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK,
Mortgagee.
By George H. Proud, Treasurer.

Newport, February 10, 1900.

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed made by Peter Knowe of the City and County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, (Jane Knowe, his wife, joining therein in token of her release of dower) to the Island Savings Bank, bearing date May 1st, A. D. 1886 and recorded in Land Evidence of said Newport, Mortgages, Vol. 17, pages 554 and 555, there having been default in the performance of the condition contained in said mortgage.

There will be sold at Public Auction on **Wednesday, March 7, 1900, at 12:15 o'clock P. M.**, on the premises hereinafter described in said City of Newport, all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Knowe and Jane Knowe, and of each of them at the time of the execution of said mortgage in and to all that parcel of land with the improvements thereon, in said City of Newport, bounded, North Easterly, on Hall avenue, thirty-nine (39) feet; South Easterly, on land of Harwood E. Read, seventy-three (73) feet; North Easterly again, on said land of said Read sixty (60) feet; South Easterly again on land of Samuel Bags thirty (30) feet; South Westerly on land of Peter Knowe and land of Abram A. Tilley, one hundred and three (103) feet; and North Westerly on land of Spooner and Johnson, one hundred and thirteen (113) feet containing six thousand two hundred and twenty-eight (6,228) square feet of land or thereabouts and being the same premises described in said mortgage.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of its intention to bid at said sale.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK,
Mortgagee.
By George H. Proud, Treasurer.

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